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# DRAFT MINUTES OF THE
# HUNTERS POINT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)
# SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO
# 1/25/95

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**Members Present:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Community Co-Chairman, Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard CAC | Al | Williams |
| Navy Co-Chairman, Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineerin | Michael | McClelland |
| Community Member, Individual | Carolyn | Bailey |
| San Francisco Department of Public Health, Bureau of Toxics | Amy | Brownell |
| South East Economic Group, Inc. (SEED) | Sy-Allen | Browning |
| Bay Area Base Transition Coordinator | CDR Al | Elkins |
| Businesses of Hunters Point Shipyard | Scott | Madison |
| US EPA, Federal Facilities Cleanup Office, BCT Member | Alydda | Manglesdorf |
| ARC/Arms Control Research Center | Donald | Meyers |
| CAL EPA-DTSC, Region 2, Berkeley, BCT member | Cyrus | Shabahari |
| African American Truckers | Charlie | Walker |

**Members Absent:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bayview Homeowner's and Residential CDC | Nicholas | Agbabiaka |
| US Department of the Interior | Chip | Demarest |
| Bay Area Air Quality Management District | Catherine | Fortney |
| Young Community Developers | Silk | Gaudain |
| US Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services | James | Haas |
| Community Member, Individual | Michael | Harris |
| Regional Water Quality Control Board | Richard | Hiett |
| Northern California Fleet Energy Independence Project | Karen | Huggins |
| Community Member, Individual | Wedrell | James |
| Law Offices of Leslie R. Katz | Leslie | Katz |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Region 9 | Denise | Klimas |
| California Dept of Fish and Game, CERCLA/NRDA Unit | Michael | Martin |
| Community Member, Individual | Ilean | McCoy |
| Community Member, Individual | Willie Bell | McDowell |
| New Bayview Committee | Samuel A. | Murray |
| San Francisco Redevelopment Agency | Byron | Rhett |
| Bay Conservation & Development Corporation (BCDC) | Jennifer | Ruffolo |
| Community Member, Individual | Jeffrey | Shaw |
| Bayview Hunters Point Enterprise Center | David | Umble |
| Community Member, Individual | Julia | Viera |
| Southeast Campus Advisory Board | Caroline | Washington |
| UJAMAA Westbrook Hunters Point "A" East Residence Council | Gwenda | White |

**CALL TO ORDER:**

Co-chairman Williams convened the meeting at 6:00 p.m. Co-chairman McClelland called the roll. Honorable guests attending this meeting were Elsie Munsell, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Environment and Safety, Julie Anderson, Director of Federal Facilities Cleanup Office of Region IX U.S. EPA and Jerry Katz, West Coast Environmental Interagency Executive for the Navy.

**MINUTES:**

It was moved and seconded to adopt the minutes of the November 30th meeting with one change. Page 2, "Parcel A Site Investigation Findings", second paragraph, is replaced with, "Mr. Weber proposed that U.S. EPA's field sampling plan for the Parcel A parking lot spring be distributed to the RAB for review and comment. There was a discussion about the RAB's role in the process of approving field sampling plans. Ms. Manglesdorf suggested that unless there were objections, the sampling team should begin drilling the parking lot well while the RAB reviewed the sampling plan. Ms. Bailey suggested that the plan be submitted to the RAB with a shortened period for review and comment". The minutes were then adopted by unanimous vote.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

A ten minute intermission was scheduled. Cards were distributed to the audience to collect ideas for future RAB presentations and discussions. There was discussion about the purpose and utility of question cards. Mr. Walker said that present issues should be managed before considering new issues. He reviewed present issues. Ms. Bailey concurred. Co-chairman McClelland requested the RAB members inform the Chairman of address changes. Ms. Manglesdorf announced availability of an EPA fact sheet, complete with glossary, about a

radiation survey at Hunters Point. Co-chairman McClelland announced a new forum to address Navy job contracting issues, a community based mechanism.

Mr. Zigant of the Navy announced the award of a contract with BDI to assist the Navy on job contracting issues. Two representatives from BDI were present to answer the RAB's questions. There was discussion of the RAB role relative to the contract.

Mr. Mike Howard, contracting officer for the Navy, clarified the financial terms of the contract. fMr. Howard presented an explanation of contracting procedures, including EFA West involvement, acquisition strategy, contract types, synopsis of pertinent laws for contractor selection and community outreach in procurement. There were questions, answers and discussion.

**UPDATE ON BASE CLOSURE PLAN:**

The update was postponed to the next RAB meeting. Ms. Manglesdorf gave a short summary of the one-volume update.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FEBRUARY AGENDA ITEMS:**

The board asked the Navy for expanded explanation of contract with IT. There was discussion of days and times of meetings, best attendance and meeting room availability. As there was no longer a quorum, full discussion would be at the next meeting. There was discussion of attendance and bylaws.

**NEXT MEETING:**

The Remedial Advisory Board will next meet at Southeast Community Center, February 22nd at 9:30 a.m. Any corrections to these minutes will appear in minutes of the subsequent RAB meeting. The meeting adjourned at 8:15 p.m.

# TENTATIVE AGENDA
# HUNTERS POINT ANNEX RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

DATE: 25 JANUARY 1995
LOCATION: SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY FACILITY
SENIOR ESCORT ROOM"
1800 OAKDALE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO

5:30 1. CALL TO ORDER CO-CHAIRS
5:30 2. ROLL CALL
5:35 3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR 30 NOVEMBER 1994 MEETING
5:45 4. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY CO-CHAIRS
6:00 5. PRESENTATION ON NAVY CONTRACTING
6:10 6. QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD ON NAVY CONTRACTING
6:45 7. 10 MINUTE BREAK
6:55 8. UPDATE ON BASE CLOSURE PLAN
7:10 9. UPDATE ON CAC
7:20 10. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AGENDA ITEMS FOR
22 FEBRUARY RAB
7:30 11. ADJOURNMENT

Michael McClelland
Navy Co-chair
Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board

January 14, 1995

Dear Fellow RAB Members,

Enclosed is a copy of the tentative agenda for the next RAB meeting on the 25th of January, a draft copy of the minutes for the November 30th RAB meeting, and a copy of the RAB By-laws as passed at the last meeting. The last page of the by-laws is a signature page. Please sign and date this last page as acknowledgement that you have read and understand the by-laws and bring it with you to the next RAB.

The draft Base Closure Plan (BCP) was delayed due to an unanticipated Navy review. It was mailed to everyone on the RAB on the 21st of December. As was stated in the forwarding letter the review deadline was extended by 12 days to make up for the late mailing. Comments are due to me by the 18th of January.

I hope to see you at this next meeting. It is being held in the evening from 5:30 pm to 7:30 pm on the 25th of January in the Senior Escort Room at the South East Community Center.

Sincerely,

Mike

Michael McClelland

# BY-LAWS
# HUNTERS POINT NAVAL SHIPYARD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

1. Purpose and Scope. The purpose of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) will be to review, comment and make recommendations to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT) on matters pertaining to the restoration and environmental cleanup of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard. In addition, the RAB should act as a forum for information exchange between the installation, affected community, Department of Defense (DOD), reuse groups and regulatory agencies. The RAB shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable DOD and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines.

2. Regular Meetings of the RAB. The RAB will meet once a month at a regularly scheduled day and time selected by the RAB members. The public shall be notified of the date, time and location as provided by applicable law.

3. Special Meetings of the RAB. Special meetings of the RAB may be called at any time by the co-chairs or a majority of the members of the RAB by oral or written notice to each member of the RAB and to any other entity or person legally required to receive notice of RAB meetings. Notice shall be received at least 24 hours before the time of the meeting, and the notice shall include the date, time and place of the meeting and the business to be transacted. If the special meeting is to occur at a location other than the regular meeting location, a 15 day notice of the special meeting will be required. Special meetings should be announced at the regular RAB meetings, in public notices or other related flyers to the site mailing list.

4. Quorum. A quorum for the transaction of official business shall be considered present if at least four community members are in attendance.

5. Voting. The RAB members may vote on any issues of concern to the RAB. A majority vote of the members present at a meeting is required for passage of any motion. Each member who wishes to vote must be physically present. No proxy or absentee ballots may be counted towards acceptance or denial of any motion. A RAB member may be an alternate for other seats on the RAB but each member is only allowed one vote regardless of how many seats they represent.

   Each member of the RAB is encouraged to provide comments, suggestions, recommendations and participate in open discussion about all environmental issues related to the cleanup at Hunters Point Shipyard.

6. Open and Public Meetings. All meetings of the RAB shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the RAB or its sub-committees, including special meetings.

7. Attendance by Government Agency Representatives and Members Designated by Government Agencies. All RAB members are expected to attend regular meetings. Although the RAB has no power to force government agency representatives or members designated by government agencies to attend the meetings, the RAB may write letters to the respective agency to encourage their participation or request that their appointed representative be replaced.

8. Attendance by Community Organization Representatives and Individual members. All RAB members are expected to attend regular meetings. Each member may designate an alternate to attend in his or her place. If a community organization representative or individual member or his or her alternate is absent from four meetings in a row he or she will be automatically removed from the RAB. There will be no distinction between excused and unexcused absences.

   Once a community organization representative or his or her alternate is absent from their fourth meeting, the community organization will be asked to send a new representative or reappoint the same representative. If the organization does not send a representative in 30 days then the organization will be permanently removed from the RAB. The RAB may vote to waive this rule for a member with special circumstances.

9. Term of Office. Each community member will serve a two year term. For all members, appointed as of July 30, 1994, their terms will begin in July 1994. For all members appointed between July 30 and December 31, 1994, their term will begin in December 1994. All subsequent appointees will have short terms that will end in June 1996. The cycle will then continue with elections in July and December every two years. All appointees to seats vacated by resignation of a member will serve out the term of that seat. Community members may be reelected indefinitely to any seat on the RAB.

10. Minutes. Minutes of each meeting of the RAB shall be recorded by the Navy. A copy of the minutes shall be furnished to each RAB member within 10 days prior to the next meeting. Minutes of sub-committee meetings may be approved and incorporated into RAB meeting minutes. RAB members shall review, comment and approve minutes at the next regular meeting of the RAB.

11. Resignations. A member of the RAB may resign by giving notice in writing to the co-chairs.

12. Designation of Community Organization and Individual Seats. The following types and number of community organization and individual seats are designated for the RAB:

| TYPE | NUMBER OF SEATS |
|---|---|
| Local Community Organizations | 4 |
| Environmental Organizations | 2 |
| Local Homeowner's Association or Residence Councils | 2 |
| Local Contractor's Organizations | 2 |
| Youth Organization | 1 |
| Educational/Training Organization | 1 |
| Organization of Businesses on the Hunters Point Shipyard | 1 |
| Organization of Businesses in the Hunters Point Community | 1 |
| Union Organization | 1 |
| Religious Organization | 1 |
| Individuals with diverse background and connections in the community | 3 |
| Individuals with special expertise | 4 |

13. Filling Vacancies. A vacancy is defined as a seat 1) that has never been filled, or 2) from which a RAB member has officially resigned, or 3) that has been vacated because the member has missed four meetings in a row as defined under the section on attendance or 4) where the member's term has expired and the member was not reelected or reappointed.

The membership subcommittee will review all applications on file whenever a position on the RAB becomes available. If no suitable applications are on file, then new applications will be solicited by placing advertisements in the local newspaper and in the Navy's Environmental Cleanup News. In addition, announcements of RAB openings will be made at the RAB meetings and at the Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee Meetings. The membership subcommittee will submit its recommendations for new members to the full RAB for discussion and vote.

14. Election of Community Co-chair. The community co-chair shall serve a term of 3 years. Prior to the expiration of the community co-chair's term, the RAB will announce the availability of the co-chair's position. Interested RAB members will have the opportunity to 'self nominate' or nominate a member of the RAB for the co-chair's position. At the first regular meeting of the RAB after the community co-chair term expires all community members of the RAB shall elect a co-chair. For the purposes of this vote, the community members eligible to vote include all local government representatives, organizations and individuals designated by local government, community organization

members and individual members. Community members who are unable to attend the meeting where the community co-chair is elected, may submit their vote in writing to the Navy co-chair prior to commencement of the meeting. A majority vote of all community members on the RAB is required for election of the community co-chair. The community co-chair may be reelected indefinitely. If a community co-chair resigns or loses their seat, the new co-chair will finish out the term and then have to run for reelection.

15. Duties of Navy and Community Co-Chairs. The navy and community co-chairs shall preside over all meetings of the RAB. When both co-chairs are absent, alternates designated by the respective co-chair may lead the RAB meeting. The co-chairs may authorize RAB representatives to attend meetings and hearings for the purpose of representing the RAB. The co-chairs are responsible for preparing and soliciting input for the agenda as well as, assuring that the concerns of the community are heard and recorded and that the RAB's comments and/or recommendations are forwarded to the BRAC Cleanup Team and Navy for incorporation within the decision making process at the Hunters Point Shipyard.

16. Subcommittees. Subcommittees shall be established by a vote of the RAB. Each sub-committee shall elect a subcommittee chairperson, who shall be a RAB representative. Members of the public may sit on and participate in any subcommittee.

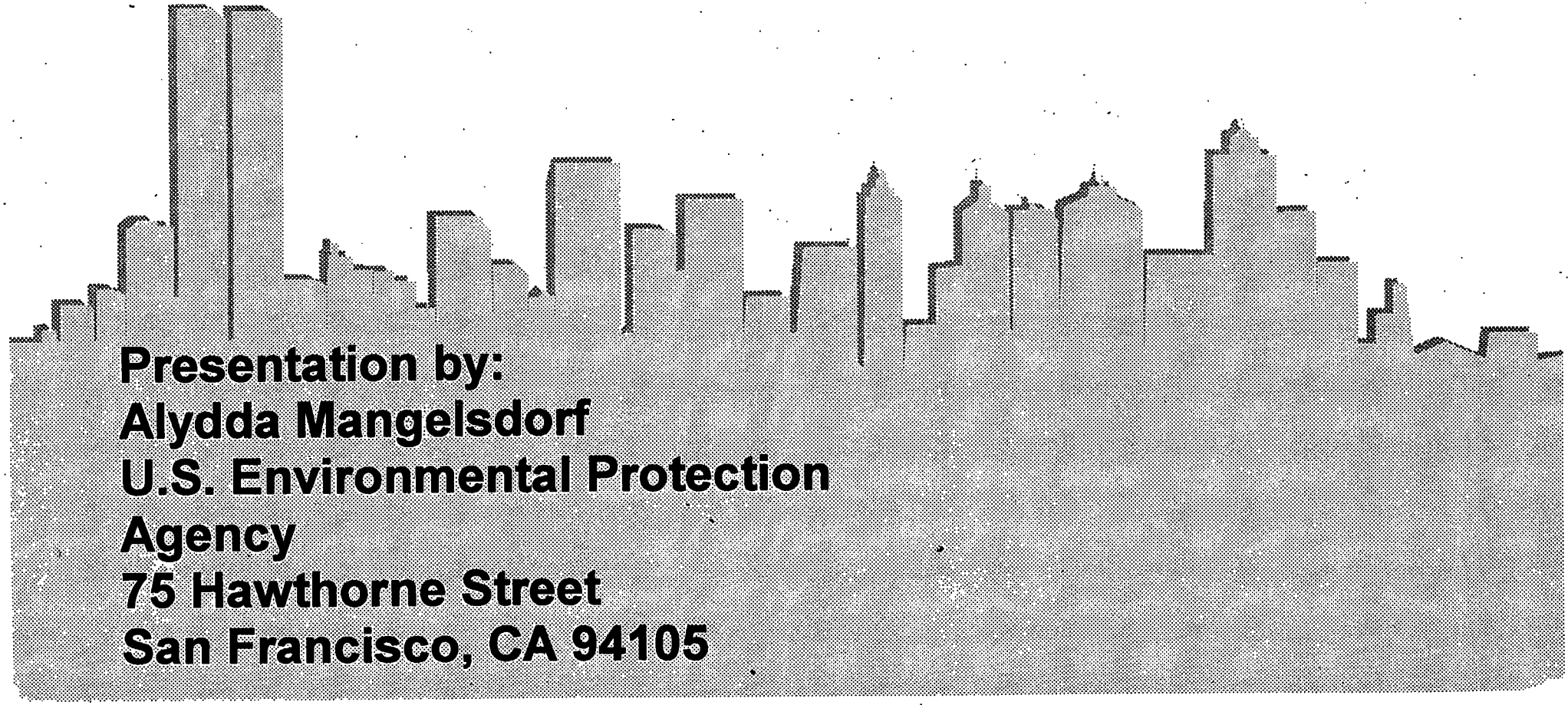
17. Amendments. Amendments to these by-laws require a majority vote at a regular RAB meeting. Written notice of the amendments and their terms must be given at least one week prior to the meeting.

18. Parliamentary Authority. Matters not covered by these by-laws shall be governed by Roberts Rules of Order.

19. Rules of Conduct. All RAB members and members of the public are encouraged to express their opinion on any matter of consideration before the RAB. In the interest of trying to conduct the meetings within a reasonable time frame, each agenda item will be discussed among the RAB members first and then the public will be allowed time to comment. The chair may limit the time allotted for public comment.

# Hunters Point BRAC Cleanup Plan: Why Read It?

**January 25, 1995**



**Presentation by:**
**Alydda Mangelsdorf**
**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**
**75 Hawthorne Street**
**San Francisco, CA 94105**

## Acronyms

- **B** ase
  **R** ealignment
  **A** nd
  **C** losure

- **B** RAC
  **C** leanup
  **P** lan

- **B** RAC
  **C** leanup
  **T** eam

## BCT Members

- Navy Representative--
  Michael McClelland

- Cal/EPA Representative--
  Cyrus Shabahari

- U.S. EPA Representatives--
  Alydda Mangelsdorf
  Claire Trombadore

## Presentation Format

- Survey
- Proposed Presentation Outline
- Modified Presentation Outline per RAB suggestions
- 10 minute presentation
- Open Discussion

## Proposed Presentation Outline

- Purpose of BCP
- Contents of BCP
- Special Resources Contained in BCP
- Proposed RAB Role in Resolving Outstanding Issues
- Conclusions: **WHY READ IT?**
- Questions/Discussion

## Purpose of BCP

- Provide "roadmap" to BCT
  -compile critical information
  -develop strategy for completing investigation and cleanup in preparation for property transfer
  -highlight outstanding issues
- Provide "guidebook" to RAB
- Provide update to Navy's HQ, especially regarding funding needs

## Contents of BCP

- **Executive Summary**
- **Chapters 1 and 2** provide general information regarding: the HPA environmental setting, base history, site tenants, applicable environmental laws, the Superfund process, the Base Realignment and Closure process, etc.

## Contents of BCP

- **Chapters 3 and 4** provide specific information regarding: the status of knowledge about the environmental condition of the base at both Superfund sites and "compliance" sites AND the strategy for improving knowledge about the environmental condition so as to identify appropriate remediation.

## Contents of BCP

- **Chapter 5** includes the current cleanup schedule for Hunters Point. This schedule is in the process of being renegotiated.
- **Chapter 6** outlines unresolved issues which must be addressed by the BCT and other Project Team members. RAB input on these issues is encouraged.

## Mid-Presentation Notes

- The final BCP for 1995 will be submitted in April '95.
- The BCP will be revised/updated FORMALLY once per year and INFORMALLY on an on-going basis.
- The final BCP will contain improved maps and figures, including acetate overlays showing the overlap of site features.

## Special Resources Contained in the BCP

- Resources related to reuse issues
- Resources related to environmental issues

## Special Resources Contained in the BCP-- REUSE RESOURCES

- **Table 1-5** provides a list of site tenants
- **Figure 1-4** is a map of leased buildings
- **Table 2-2** provides an assessment of the "leasability" of site buildings
- **Table 2-3** provides a list of all buildings of immediate interest to the City

## Special Resources Contained in the BCP-- REUSE RESOURCES

- **Table 3-6** provides a list of buildings impacted by the presence of asbestos
- **Appendix C** contains the Memorandum of Understanding between the Navy and the City

## Special Resources Contained in the BCP-- ENVIRONMENTAL

- **Table 1-1** provides a list the Project Team members and their roles
- **Figure 3-1** provides a chart of the historic and current site groupings
- **Figures 3-2 through 3-6** provide maps of various site features--the final BCP figures will be in acetate

## Special Resources Contained in the BCP-- ENVIRONMENTAL

- **Figures 4-1 through 4-20** provide maps per parcel of environmental findings
- **Appendix D** includes pictorial images per parcel of the location of soil and groundwater contamination and their potential to migrate

## Proposed RAB Involvement in Resolving Outstanding Issues

- Provide comments on the BCP at this RAB meeting for formal consideration in the final 1995 BCP due in April
- Provide comments on the BCP after this RAB meeting for informal consideration in the final 1995 BCP after its submittal in April and for formal consideration in the 1996 BCP

## Proposed RAB Involvement in Resolving Outstanding Issues

- As a RAB, choose several issues identified in Table ES-1 and Chapter 6 for focused RAB discussion
- Set future RAB meeting agendas based on outstanding issues of most interest to the RAB

## Conclusions: The RAB Should Read the BCP Because...

- The BCP contains valuable site information in a condensed form
- The BCP contains the BCT's strategy for completing the Hunters Point investigation and cleanup in preparation for property transfer

## Conclusions: The RAB Should Read the BCP Because...

- The BCP is a 'living" document which is designed to be regularly updated by inclusion of stakeholder concerns and comments
- The BCP provides a framework which may be helpful to the RAB in setting its own technical/environmental priorities

## BCP as a Tool for the RAB

- The final 1995 BCP will be published in a three-ring binder
- Consider "personalizing" your final BCP to better serve your needs as a RAB member

## BCP as a Tool for the RAB

- Remove sections which you do not find useful
- Add sections from other sources which you would like to have available for reference
- Add RAB meetings agendas, meetings minutes and your personal notes.
- Please convey comments on the BCP to the BCT for future improvements

## TABLE 1-5
## HUNTERS POINT ANNEX TENANTS

| Parcel | Bldg. No. | Area (sq. ft) | Former Shipyard Use (1940 to 1974) | Current Use | Current Tenant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 019 | 8,848 | Apartments | Vacant | Navy, Treasure Island |
| A | 100 | 150 | Substation (Main Electrical) | Main Substation for Navy Power | Navy, Treasure Island |
| A | 101 | 119,800 | Administration Office | Artistry and Office Space | J. Terzian |
| A | 102 | 16,954 | Employment Office | Vacant | Navy, Treasure Island |
| B | 103 | 14,194 | COMSUB Barracks | Artistry | J. Terzian |
| B | 104 | 14,194 | Naval Reserve Armory | Artistry | J. Terzian |
| A | 105 | 540 | Tower | Vacant | Navy, Treasure Island |
| A | 106 | 540 | Tower | Vacant | Navy, Treasure Island |
| B | 109 | 4,448 | Police Station | Office Space | Navy, Treasure Island |
| A | 110 | 20,502 | Marine Barracks | Artistry and Food Services | J. Terzian |
| B | 111 | 218 | Lube Oil Pump House, Shop 72 | Not being used | Navy, Treasure Island |
| B | 112 | 567 | Diesel Oil Pump House, Shop 72 | Not being used | Navy, Treasure Island |
| B | 113 | 25,994 | Tag Maintenance and Salvage, Substation "S" | Not being used | Navy, Treasure Island |
| B | 114 | 14,194 | Q & RA Non-destructive Test Facility | Q & RA Non-destructive Test Facility | Smith-Emery Co. |
| B | 115 | 13,684 | COMSUBGRUSFRAN Office and Training Building | Storage | Finish Works |
| B | 116 | 18,439 | COMSUB Training Building | Picture Framing | Frame Works |
| B | 117 | 14,194 | COMSUB Barracks | Artistry | J. Terzian |
| B | 118 | 23,020 | COMSUB BOQ and Mess Hall | Not being used | Navy, Treasure Island |

example — Reuse Resource

Example — Reuse Resource

## TABLE 2-2

## EASE OF REUSE PARCEL DATA SUMMARY[a]

| Building | Description[b] | Contamination[c] | | | IR, SI, UST, AST, or Radiation Site[e] | Priority[f] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Subsurface | Surface | Asbestos[d] | | |
| **PARCEL A** | | | | | | |
| 19 | Apartment Building; currently vacant | No | No | Yes | No | Medium/High |
| 100 | Electrical Substation; currently used as main substation for Navy power | No | No | Yes | No | Medium/High |
| 101 | Administrative Office; currently used by J. Terzian for artistry and office space; variety of hazardous wastes have been stored on-site | No | No | Yes | No | Medium/High |
| 102 | Employment Office; currently vacant; limited amounts of hazardous materials were used; no spills were recorded | No | No | Yes | No | Medium/High |
| 105 | Tower; currently vacant | No | No | n/a | No | High |
| 106 | Tower; currently vacant | No | No | n/a | No | High |
| 110 | Marine Barracks; currently used by J. Terzian for artistry and food services | No | No | Yes | No | Medium/High |
| 322 | Marine Guard and Pass Office; currently used for security guard and pass office; no record of hazardous material use or generation is available | No | No | Yes | No | Medium/High |
| 808 | Storehouse; currently used by Precision Transport for storage; was used to store small caliber munitions; formerly used to store hazardous dry goods; floor staining was observed, but no releases have been reported | No | No | No | No | High |

Example



Reuse Resource

## TABLE 2-3

## BUILDINGS PROPOSED FOR REUSE BY THE SAN FRANCISCO REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

| Priority | Bldg. No. | Present Tenant | Available Sq. Ft. in Bldg. | Possible Use By Future Tenant |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | 301 | Vacant | 45,000 | Industrial/Film Industry |
| 1st | 307 | Vacant | 10,000 | Light Industrial |
| 1st | 376 | Vacant | not available | Storage |
| 1st | 379 | Vacant | 1,250 | Classroom |
| 1st | 419 | Vacant- | 672 | Light Industrial/Storage |
| 1st | 420 | Vacant | 1,320 | Light Industrial/Storage |
| 1st | 439 | Vacant | 100,000 | Industrial/Manufacturing |
| 1st | 606 | Vacant | 89,600 | Light Industrial/Warehouse |
| | | | | |
| 2nd | 102 | Vacant | 16,950 | Offices |
| 2nd | 113 | Vacant | 15,325 | Light Industrial |
| 2nd | 115 | not available | not available | Light Industrial |
| 2nd | 116 | not available | 11,308 | Light Industrial |
| 2nd | 120 | Miller Pipeline & City Police | 16,819 | Light Industrial |
| 2nd | 130 | Vacant | 28,426 | Light Industrial |
| 2nd | 134 | Odaco | 48,110 | Industrial |
| 2nd | 166 | Vacant | 9,750 | Light Industrial/Offices |
| 2nd | 254 | Vacant | 20,650 | Offices |
| 2nd | 258 | Vacant | 73,000 | Light Industrial |
| 2nd | 381 | Vacant | 4,450 | Light Industrial/Offices |
| 2nd | 638 | Vacant | 3,000 | Light Industrial |
| | | | | |
| 3rd | 121 | Vacant | 25,000 | Light Industrial |
| 3rd | 211 | US Dept. of Transportation | 62,100 | Storage |
| 3rd | 231 | Vacant | 191,500 | Industrial |
| 3rd | 251 | Vacant | 58,160 | Light Industrial/Shops/Offices |
| 3rd | 252 | Vacant | 8,278 | Cafe |
| 3rd | 281 | US Dept. of Transportation | 195,900 | Storage |
| 3rd | 282 | Vacant | 9,600 | Industrial/Storage |
| 3rd | 921 | Vacant | 20,000 | Residential |

Example-
Reuse Resource



TABLE 3-6

INVENTORY OF HPA BUILDINGS CONTAINING DAMAGED, FRIABLE, AND ACCESSIBLE ASBESTOS

| Bldg. No. | Bldg Area (Sq. ft) | Occupied (Yes/No) | Asbestos | | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | S[a] | TSI[b] | MISC | |
| 103 | 14,194 | Yes | | F[c] | NF[d] | Old Navy barracks converted into artist studios, two-story structure. Walk-in crawl space under bldg has lagged pipes and lagging debris in the dirt. Boiler removed but piping remains. Ceiling in boiler room is transite. |
| 104 | 14,194 | Yes | NF | F | NF | Occupied artist studios. |
| 109 | 4,448 | No | NF | F | NF | Roof is combination tar and gravel/ceramic tile and grout. |
| 113 | 25,994 | No | | F | NF | Unoccupied warehouse, storage and offices. Tar and gravel roof - fair condition - east side of roof has three skylights with caulking and asphalt sheeting used as a seal around base. |
| 114 | 14,194 | Yes | | F | NF | Building in good condition. Room 18 stores radioactive soil waste. Room 18 is approximately 3 feet square and was inaccessible. |
| 115 | 13,684 | Yes | | F | NF | Partially occupied building used as a woodshop/storage and office. Building is two story. Building 115 is connected to building 116. Exterior - wood construction and transite shingles w/tar paper underlay. Tar and gravel roof. |
| 116 | 18,439 | Yes | | F | NF | Building contains significant amounts of TSI in various sizes, majority of TSI is damaged. In room 101, 7 inch TSI is falling off. Considerable amount of debris. Roped-off area with caution tape. |
| 117 | 14,194 | Yes | | F | NF | Very loose TSI on the piping and ground underneath flooring in crawlspace. |
| 121 | 25,000 | No | NF | F | NF | Brown/red sheet flooring seems to be under entire 2nd floor tiles. |
| 123 | 77,178 | No | | F | NF | TSI, piping lying about inside building. Exterior composed of corrugated transite. Broken transite board lying on ground inside and outside of building. Building contains large DC motor generators. |
| 128 | 24,120 | No | | | N | |
| 129 | 1,400 | No | | F | NF | Building used for an electrical transfer station and offices. Electrical equipment located just outside room 5 and in rooms 4 and 5. Strong creosote or wood preservative in rooms 4 and 5. White granular material inside and under junction box in room 4. |
| 130 | 32,580 | Yes | | F | NF | Southeast end of building occupied by the company protective finishes. |

Example – Environmental Resource



## TABLE 1-1

## CURRENT BRAC CLEANUP TEAM/PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS

| BRAC CLEANUP TEAM (BCT) MEMBERS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Name** | **Title** | **Phone** | **Role/Responsibility** |
| Michael McClelland | BRAC Environmental Coordinator | (415) 244-2539 | Navy Project Manager (Lead Agency) |
| Alydda Mangelsdorf | Remedial Project Manager | (415) 744-2385 | EPA Region 9 Remedial Project Manager, BCT Representative |
| Cyrus Shabahari | Project Manager | (510) 540-3821 | Cal/EPA Project Manager, BCT Representative |
| **ADDITIONAL KEY PARTICIPANTS** | | | |
| Capt. T. Dillon | Commanding Officer, EFA WEST | (415) 244-2000 | Navy, Command Responsibility Management Support |
| CDR Al Elkins | Transition Coordinator Naval Station Treasure Island/HPA | (415) 395-3931 | Navy, Base Transition Coordinator |
| CDR G. Haines | Team 4 Leader, EFA WEST | (415) 244-3500 | Navy, Base Closure Support Lead |
| Dennis Drennan | Real Estate Director, EFA WEST | (415) 244-3801 | Navy, Real Estate Division Director |
| John Kennedy | Environmental Planning Head | (415) 244-3713 | Navy, Environmental Planning Branch Head |
| Hank Gee | Head Environmental Restoration Branch | (415) 244-2571 | Navy, Direct Support of BRAC Environmental Coordinator |
| LCDR Chuck Heron | Head Compliance Branch | (415) 244-2500 | Navy, Direct Support of BRAC Environmental Coordinator |
| John Corpos | Team 4 Compliance Section Supervisor | (415) 244-2578 | Navy, Hazardous Waste Compliance, EBS, BCP |
| Roger Gee | Community Relations | (415) 244-2599 | Navy, HPA Environmental Community Relations |
| Mary Obland | Environmental Engineer | (415) 244-2533 | Navy, Data Quality Assurance |
| Marvin Norman | Attorney EFA WEST | (415) 244-2100 | Navy Counsel (Installation Restoration) |

Example-
Environmental Resource

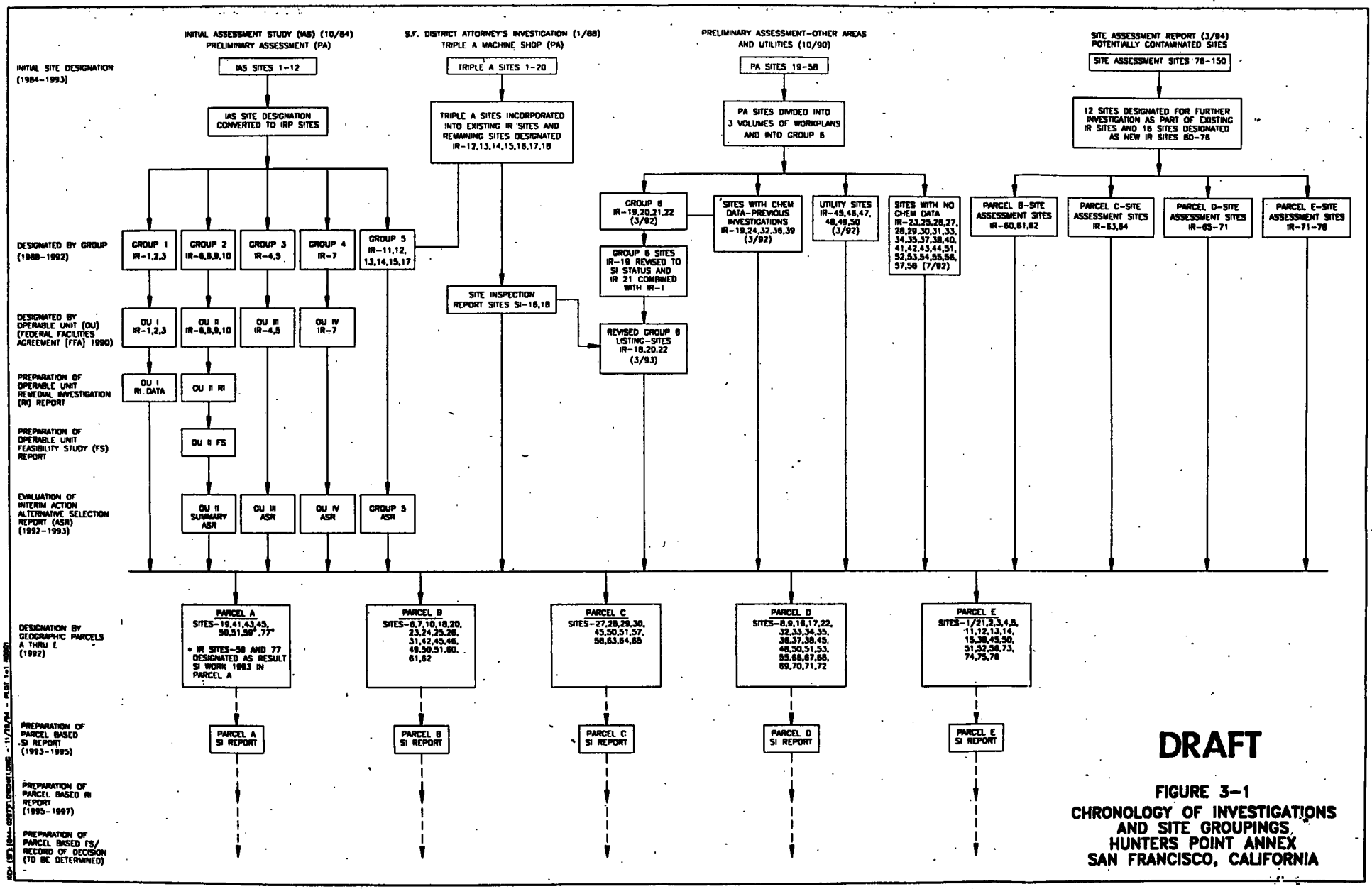



FIGURE 3-1
CHRONOLOGY OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SITE GROUPINGS, HUNTERS POINT ANNEX SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

# TABLE ES-1

## BCT/PROJECT TEAM ACTION ITEMS

| Action Item | Status | |
|---|---|---|
| | In Progress | To Be Performed |
| **COMPLIANCE** | | |
| Prepare a plan to monitor compliance of all USTs and ASTs with applicable regulations | | X |
| Assess HPA tenants to determine their compliance with hazardous materials/waste management regulations | | X |
| Determine if equipment with greater than 5 ppm PCB should be removed and prepare a PCB response plan | | X |
| Consider updating the existing Community Relations Plan | | X |
| Consider establishing points of contact to disseminate information | | X |
| Conduct open houses and workshops | X | |
| Fact sheets | | X |
| Attend community meetings | X | |
| Update mailing list | | X |
| Integrate RAB as forum for community relations issues | | X |
| Implement meaningful hiring practices for contracting firms or subcontractors with neighborhood residents and businesses | | X |
| NEPA environmental impact statement | | X |
| **ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED** | | |
| **Data Usability** | | |
| Investigate the usability of interim ambient level calculations for phase 2A data | | X |
| Update and revise DQOs and quality assurance procedures in a revised quality assurance project plan | | X |
| Establish appropriate DQOs for future sampling/field activity | | X |
| **Information Management** | | |
| Decide upon the type of hardware and software for graphic presentation | | X |
| Develop a technical memorandum and cost analysis to evaluate various software systems | | X |
| Investigate the need for a geographic information system at HPA | X | |
| **Data Gaps** | | |
| Continue to include a contingency phase in contract task orders given to Navy's subcontractors | X | |

## TABLE ES-1
## BCT/PROJECT TEAM ACTION ITEMS (Continued)

| Action Item | Status | |
|---|---|---|
| | In Progress | To Be Performed |
| Develop workshops to scope parcel-wide RI reports | | x |
| Develop a management strategy to track previously identified data gaps | | x |
| Develop a management strategy for remaining data gaps | | x |
| **Background Levels** | | |
| Agree on how to calculate background contaminant levels for chromium, cobalt, and nickel | | x |
| **Funding Impacts on Environmental Restoration Schedules** | | |
| Continue to prioritize activities based on available funds for the installation programs with enforceable schedules | x | |
| **Risk Assessment-Human Health Risk Assessment** | | |
| Establish background chemical conditions of soil and groundwater | | x |
| Determine the use of filtered or unfiltered groundwater data for human health risk assessment | | x |
| Identify potential future receptors | | x |
| **Risk Assessment-Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) Offshore Characterization** | | |
| Determine placement, length, and sampling frequency on transects | | x |
| Determine sediment core sampling procedure and placement | | x |
| Determine aquatic toxicity tests and toxic endpoints | | x |
| Determine VOC, dioxin, and radioactivity analysis | | x |
| Incorporate additional erosion and sediment data into sampling design | | x |
| **Risk Assessment-ERA Terrestrial Characterization** | | |
| Finalize assessment and measurement of endpoints | | x |
| Select site use factors | | x |
| Determine applicability of adjustment or length of exposure | | x |
| Determine exclusion of exposure pathways | | x |
| Propose toxicity value hierarchy | | x |
| Determine uncertainty factors for extrapolation of toxicity values | | |
| **Base-Wide Remedial Action Strategy** | | |
| Determine if a Parcel F will be created and what portion of the underwater HPA property will be included | | x |
| Develop schedules for Parcels A and F, if Parcel F is created | | x |

**TABLE ES-1**
**BCT/PROJECT TEAM ACTION ITEMS (Continued)**

| Action Item | Status | |
|---|---|---|
| | In Progress | To Be Performed |
| Negotiate schedules for the remedial design/remedial action component of the project | | x |
| Establish an understanding regarding the means by which similar contaminant conditions on different parcels will be handled | | x |
| Establish a strategy for identifying small areas of clean property and how they might be prepared for early transfer | | x |
| Establish a strategy for better cohesion amongst the CLEAN I, CLEAN II, and RAC I contracts | | x |
| **Interim Monitoring of Groundwater and Surface Water** | | |
| Establish ARARs for groundwater cleanup | | x |
| Identify groundwater areas containing chemicals of concern | | x |
| Describe tidally affected groundwater areas and groundwater areas affected by storm drains or sanitary sewers | | x |
| Delineate groundwater areas containing LNAPL and DNAPL | | x |
| Estimate groundwater quality entering San Francisco Bay | | x |
| Delineate nature of natural hydraulic controls separating aquifers | | x |
| Determine long-term groundwater monitoring program | | x |
| **Protocol for Remedial Design Reviews** | | |
| Discuss implementation of specific process for remedial design review | | x |
| Develop strategy for use of performance specifications | | x |
| **Cleanup Standards** | | |
| Attend meetings and provide technical information | | x |
| Complete the identification of ARARs | | x |
| Agree on risk-based level standards based on future land use | | x |
| Investigate land exposure scenarios for risk assessment | | x |
| **Remedial Actions** | | |
| Complete the RI/FS process for each parcel | x | |
| Monitor the progress of the community reuse plan development process | | x |
| Resolve issues of HBLs, IALs, FFA schedule, and contract/budget management | | x |
| **Initiatives for Accelerating Cleanup** | | |
| Finalize the restructuring of current contract task order funded with CLEAN I | x | |
| Develop management strategy to fund prioritized removal actions | | x |

## TABLE ES-1
## BCT/PROJECT TEAM ACTION ITEMS (Continued)

| Action Item | Status | |
|---|---|---|
| | In Progress | To Be Performed |
| Resolve the cleanup level criteria for exploratory excavation removal actions | | X |
| Initiate and finalize the evaluation of presumptive remedies for areas that have been reasonably characterized | | X |
| Implement feasibility study activities simultaneously with the final phase of remedial investigation | | X |
| Evaluate the use of field screening techniques | | X |
| Streamline document preparation and review | X | |
| Continue use of variances | X | |
| Continue development of plug-in decision documents | X | |
| Prepare the proposed plan and draft ROD concurrently | | X |
| **Emerging and Innovative Technologies** | | |
| Continue reviewing site conceptual models and evaluate which emerging and innovative technology can be used | X | |
| **Hot Spot Removals** | | |
| Resolve issues of cleanup criteria | X | |
| Coordinate hot spot removal with City plans for interim or final use of site | | X |
| Coordinate hot spot removal considering the potential of any given site to contribute to on-going discharges to Bay | | X |
| **Identification of Clean Properties** | | |
| Discuss status of HPA environmental baseline survey | | X |
| Continue to refine ease of reuse map and strive to place each site into the appropriate CERFA category | | X |
| **Overlapping Phases of Cleanup Process** | | |
| Develop a management strategy to allow feasibility study activities to be initiated concurrent with final phases of remedial investigation | | X |
| Identify ways to fund feasibility studies | | X |
| **Improved Contracting Procedures** | | |
| Continue to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of communication between EFA WEST, the BRAC environmental coordinator, contractors, and the community | X | |
| **Interfacing with the Community Reuse Plan** | | |
| Develop a management strategy regarding interim use | | X |
| Continue interfacing with community reuse plan members | | X |

**TABLE ES-1**
**BCT/PROJECT TEAM ACTION ITEMS (Continued)**

| Action Item | Status | |
|---|---|---|
| | In Progress | To Be Performed |
| **Expert Input** | | |
| Identify the experts that can help in the following issues: (1) local hiring and contract development, (2) background metals, (3) risk communication | | x |
| **Presumptive Remedies** | | |
| Develop a strategy to ensure a closer relationship between the remedial investigation contractor and remedial design and remedial action contractor | | x |
| **Policy for Onsite Decision Making** | | |
| Enhance communication through electronic mail | | x |
| **Sub-Tidal Parcels** | | |
| Develop a strategy to incorporate subtidal area of HPA into the remedial investigation process | | x |
| **Sumps and the Installation Restoration Program (IRP)** | | |
| Continue investigating sumps as part of the IRP | x | |
| Determine if a separate program for sumps is needed | | x |
| **Stormwater and the IRP** | | |
| Further investigate the possible three remaining interconnections between the sanitary and storm sewer system in Parcels D and E | | x |
| Develop a strategy for clean out of dirty sediment from storm sewer | | x |
| Develop a strategy for periodic maintenance of storm drain sediment | | x |
| **Dewatering and Cleanup of Dry Dock 4 Tunnels** | | |
| Obtain consent of Water Board prior to implementation of proposed action plan | | x |
| Review work plan and cleanup actions in an expedited manner | | x |
| **Decision Document for Parcel A** | | |
| Develop a series of meetings to determine scope of Parcel A documents | | x |
| **Federal Facility Agreement Schedule** | | |
| Discuss the need for a new federal facility agreement schedule | | x |
| **Natural Resource Damage Assessment** | | |
| Develop a strategy to fully involve trustees to ensure that the site-wide record of decision addresses remediation and restoration of natural resources | | x |
| Commence discussion with trustees, expert witnesses from Navy, Navy contractor, and regulatory agencies regarding assessment approach | | x |

## TABLE ES-1
## BCT/PROJECT TEAM ACTION ITEMS (Continued)

Notes:

| | |
|---|---|
| ARAR | Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements |
| AST | Aboveground Storage Tank |
| BRAC | Base Realignment and Closure |
| CERFA | Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act |
| CLEAN | Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action Navy |
| DNAPL | Dense Nonaqueous Phase Liquid |
| DQO | Data Quality Objectives |
| EFA WEST | Engineering Field Activity West |
| ERA | Ecological Risk Assessment |
| FFA | Federal Facilities Agreement |
| HBL | Health Based Level |
| HPA | Hunters Point Annex |
| IAL | Interim Ambient Level |
| IR | Installation Restoration |
| LNAPL | Light Nonaqueous Phase Liquids |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act, as amended |
| PCB | Polychlorinated Biphenyls |
| ppm | parts per million |
| RAB | Restoration Advisory Board |
| RAC | Remedial Action Contract |
| RI | Remedial Investigation |
| ROD | Record of Decision |
| UST | Underground Storage Tank |
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compound |

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

January 25, 1995

MEMORANDUM

TO: Restoration Advisory Board Members
FROM: Alydda Mangelsdorf, Remedial Project Manager
SUBJECT: U.S. EPA documents on Radium at Hunters Point Annex

Enclosed is a Fact Sheet which describes the findings of two studies conducted by U.S. EPA on a series of soil samples from the Hunters Point Superfund site. In an effort to assist the Navy in its investigation of the site, U.S. EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) in Montgomery, Alabama analyzed a series of soil samples collected by the Navy from Parcels B and E. The Navy determined that the samples contained elevated levels of radium, a common radioactive substance. Thus, NAREL was asked to determine the sources of the radium in each Parcel.

The samples from Parcel B were collected from a cut bank to the northwest of Dago Mary's Restaurant. The samples from Parcel E were collected from within the Parcel E landfill. As a result of their study, NAREL concluded that radium in Parcel B soils is a component of naturally-occurring minerals which are found in Parcel B soils and are common to California. The radium in Parcel E soils, on the other hand, is the result of the disposal of radium-containing navigational dials and other radium-containing instrument components in and around the Parcel E landfill.

The enclosed Fact Sheet provides all the substance of the technical reports prepared by NAREL but in a more accessible language than the original reports. Copies of the reports themselves are also available upon request.

We would appreciate your comments on the use of facts sheets as a means of conveying information to the RAB and other interested members of the public. You can provide your comments or request copies of the technical reports from Claire Trombadore, co-Remedial Project Manager, at (415) 744-2409 or at:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Attn: Claire Trombadore (H-9-2)

Or you may provide your comments at the next RAB meeting. Thank you in advance for your input on this subject.

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**Investigation of Radium in Soils**
**Hunters Point Annex**

## Introduction

As part of an independent analysis of soils at Hunters Point Annex, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that three soil samples collected in Parcel B contain naturally-occurring radionuclides which are associated with monazite and zircon, native minerals which are common to California. Further, EPA has determined that a landfill in Parcel E has radium dials and illuminators that were buried there as part of the Navy's ship decommissioning activities. EPA has performed a study that has concluded that removal of the man-made radioactive objects in Parcel E is feasible and would significantly reduce the radium levels now detected in the soils. No evaluation was conducted, however, regarding the feasibility of remediating naturally-occurring radionuclides in Parcel B soil since the radium activity levels in the soils are at background levels typical of California native soils.

## Background

In 1991, PRC Environmental Inc. (PRC), the Navy's contractor leading the site investigation for radioactive contamination at Hunters Point Annex, detected elevated levels of gamma radiation in the soils of both Parcels B and E (see attached site map). The sources of these elevated gamma readings in Parcel E soils were found to be dials and illuminators containing radium paint. Radium was commonly used as a luminous material on dial faces such as compasses and various other gauges and also used inside glass bead illuminators which served as location markers for such things as telephones, exits, emergency equipment in submarines and below decks on surface ships. During the site investigation fieldwork of Parcel E, numerous radium devices were found buried in a landfill on Parcel E.

A site investigation of Parcel B conducted by PRC indicated that slightly elevated activity levels of radium, as compared to surrounding soils, were present. However, no radium devices, dials or glass bead illuminators, were ever found in Parcel B. Thus, the question remained, what was the origin of the radium in Parcel B?

The EPA Region 9 Superfund program requested the assistance of EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) to study soil samples obtained from Parcel B to determine whether the radium present was from naturally occurring sources, i.e. soils that are high in minerals containing radium, or from man-made sources such as radium paint. NAREL was also asked to do a separate study of Parcel E to determine whether or not the radium contaminated dials and illuminators could be separated from the

soil in the landfill using existing soil treatment technologies.

The results of the two NAREL studies are documented in separate reports: Hunters Point Annex - Parcel B (August 30, 1994) and Hunters Point Annex - Parcel E (September 8, 1994). Brief summaries of these two reports are presented below.

Parcel B

NAREL analyzed three soil samples obtained from Parcel B to determine the origin of the radium present in the soil. The method used is called petrographic analysis. It is a very involved multi-phased series of laboratory procedures, including examination by microscope, which results in the detailed description and systematic classification of a soil sample.

NAREL conducted petrographic analyses to determine whether the radium present was due to contamination or was naturally-occurring. NAREL analyzed each soil sample to learn the relative sizes of soil particles in each sample, and how the radium is distributed among the various types of soil particles. During the course of NAREL's analyses, other radionuclides including uranium and thorium, both naturally occurring, were also found to be present.

NAREL determined that each of the Parcel B soil samples contained only background concentrations of radium and the other radionuclides. NAREL concluded that the radium and the other radionuclides were mostly contained in two minerals; monazite and zircon. Monazite and zircon were detected in all three soil samples and are common constituents of native soils found throughout California.

NAREL's conclusion that the source of radium in the Parcel B soil is due to naturally-occurring minerals is further supported by the fact that PRC, Navy's contractor for the remedial investigation work, did not find any evidence of radium dials or any other man-made radium artifacts during the site investigation of Parcel B.

Parcel E

Analyses of soil samples from the landfill on Parcel E by the Navy's contractor, PRC, had confirmed that radium contaminated dials and illuminators were buried in the landfill. NAREL was able to demonstrate that removal of these devices using particle size separation techniques and removal of the soil immediately surrounding the device was a feasible remediation option for the Parcel E landfill, but additional onsite studies would be necessary to confirm this recommendation. To date, these additional studies have not been performed.

Originally, three soil samples were collected from Parcel E and submitted to NAREL for examination. However, an additional ten

samples were subsequently collected at various distances away from known radium sources to determine how far away radium could be found from a given radium source. NAREL also used the additional ten samples to further test the applicability of soil particle-size separation techniques as a potential cleanup method for radium-contaminated soils in the Parcel E landfill.

As a result of their analyses of the Parcel E soil samples, NAREL confirmed that the radium devices in the landfill were the source of the radium contamination. NAREL also determined that radium from a leaking source typically did not migrate more than 3 to 6 feet away and instead remained close to the radium source whether or not the source remained intact, was badly weathered, or crushed.

Finally, NAREL was able to demonstrate that a significant amount of the radium contaminated soils in the Parcel E landfill could potentially be remediated by a combination of removal of soil hot spots in the vicinity of the radium artifacts and the removal of the artifacts themselves using a soil particle separation technique. Since the sources of radioactivity are artifacts typically larger than the surrounding soil particles, removing the radium artifacts from the soil would largely remove the radium and reduce the remaining levels in the soils to background levels. This soil particle separation technique, commonly used in the mineral processing industry, could minimize the financial resources required to cleanup the landfill by dramatically reducing the volume of soil contaminated with radium that would have to be hauled offsite for treatment and/or disposal.

Summary

**NAREL determined that the Parcel B soil samples contained radium and other radionuclides at background levels commonly associated with naturally-occurring, radium minerals found in California native soils.**

NAREL's analyses of soil samples from the landfill on Parcel E confirmed the presence of radium derived from radium artifacts buried in the landfill. NAREL was able to demonstrate that removal of the radium artifacts themselves using a common particle size separation technique and removal of the soil immediately surrounding the artifact could be a potential remediation option for the Parcel E landfill soils contaminated with radium.

Human exposure to radiation from radium only occurs when a person is in close proximity to a radium source. Exposure to harmful levels of radium drops significantly just a few feet away from the radium source, such as a luminous radium dial. **These dials and other radium containing artifacts are known to be present in the Parcel E landfill. Therefore, it is important to adhere to warning signs posted around Parcel E and to remain outside the Parcel E fence line at all times.**

## Glossary of Terms

**Alpha Particle:** A positively charged nuclear particle composed of two neutrons and two protons released by some atoms undergoing radioactive decay. The particle is identical to the nucleus of a helium-4 atom.

**Artifact:** A characteristic product of human activity.

**Gamma Radiation:** Gamma rays are similar to x-rays, are highly energetic and are the most penetrating electromagnetic waves of radiant energy. Gamma rays are best blocked with dense materials such as lead.

**Isotope:** A variation of an element that has the same atomic number of protons but a different weight because of the number of neutrons. Various isotopes of the same element may have different radioactive behaviors, some are highly unstable.

**Luminous:** Emitting or reflecting usually steady, suffused, or glowing light.

**Monazite:** A mineral, commonly containing thorium, that is yellow, red or brown and often found in sand and gravel deposits.

**Petrographic Study:** Laboratory and microscopic studies conducted to develop a detailed description and systematic classification of rock or soil.

**Radiation:** Any form of electromagnetic energy propagated as waves, rays, or streams of energetic particles.

**Radionuclide:** Radioactive element, manmade or natural, with a distinct atomic weight number. Can have a long half-life and act as soil or water pollutant.

**Radioactivity:** The property possessed by some elements, like uranium, of spontaneously emitting alpha and/or particles and/or gamma rays by the disintegration of an atom's nucleus.

**Radium:** Radium is a naturally-occurring, silvery-white radioactive metal that can exist in several forms called isotopes. Radium emits alpha particles and gamma rays. The radioactive decay of radium produces radon gas, a daughter product. It is formed when uranium and thorium (two other radioactive substances) decay (break down) in the environment. Radium has been found at very low levels in soil, water, rocks, coal, plants, and food.

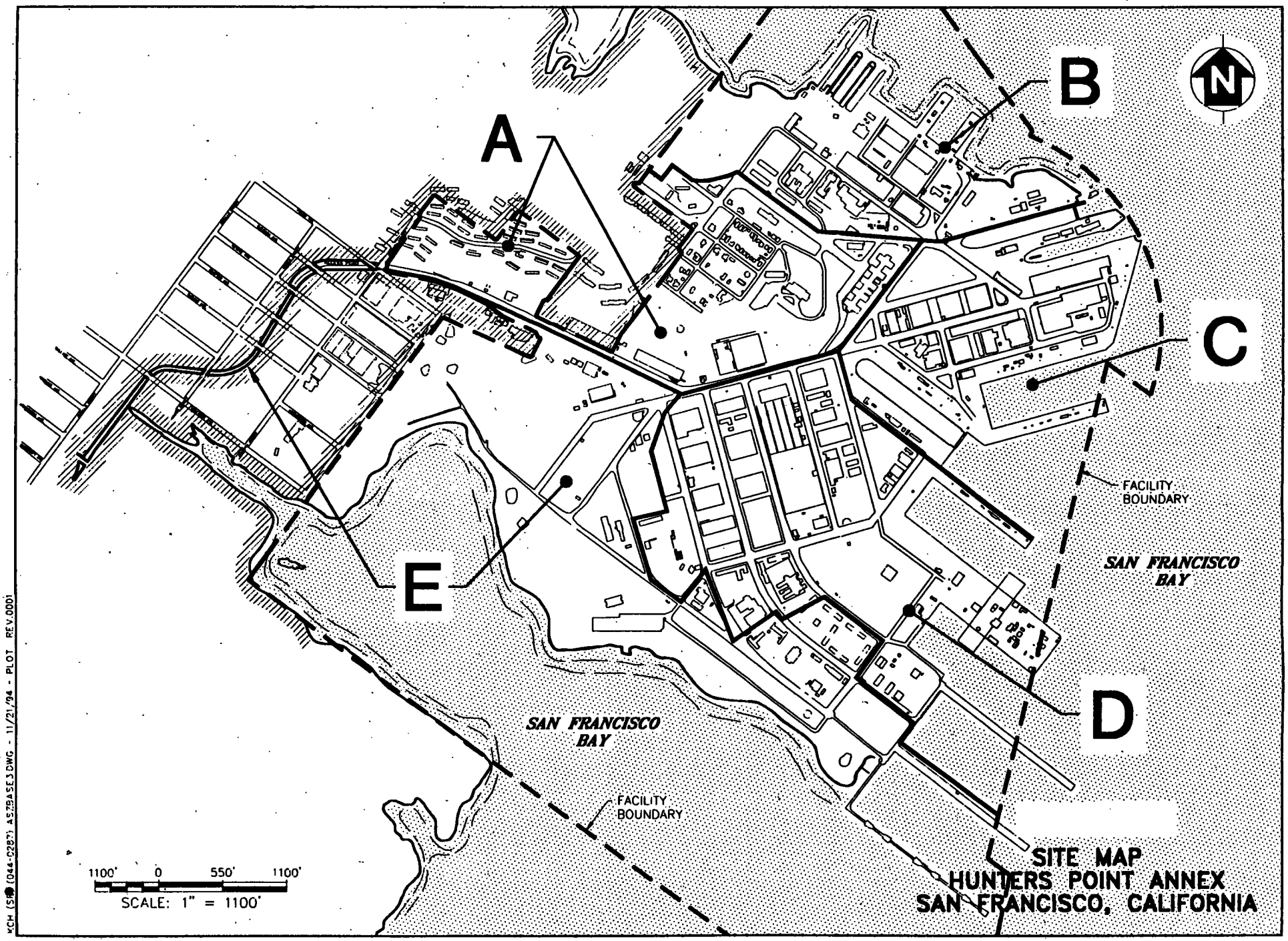
**Radon:** A colorless, naturally-occurring, radioactive, inert gas formed by radioactive decay (break down) of radium atoms.

**Remediation:** Cleanup or other methods used to remove or contain a toxic spill or hazardous materials from a Superfund site.

**Uranium:** A naturally-occurring, silvery, heavy, radioactive, metallic element that is found in minerals including pitchblende and uranite.

**Thorium:** A naturally-occurring radioactive metallic element that occurs combined in minerals and is usually associated with rare earths.

**Zircon:** A mineral used as the gem hyacinth and the chief ore of zirconium.




KCH (SB (044-0287) AS2BASE3.DWG - 11/21/94 - PLOT REV.0001

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REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
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Finally, NAREL was able to demonstrate that a significant amount of the radium contaminated soils in the Parcel E landfill could potentially be remediated by a combination of removal of soil hot spots in the vicinity of the radium artifacts and the removal of the artifacts themselves using a soil particle separation technique. Since the sources of radioactivity are artifacts typically larger than the surrounding soil particles, removing the radium artifacts from the soil would largely remove the radium and reduce the remaining levels in the soils to background levels. This soil particle separation technique, commonly used in the mineral processing industry, could minimize the financial resources required to cleanup the landfill by dramatically reducing the volume of soil contaminated with radium that would have to be hauled offsite for treatment and/or disposal.

Summary

**NAREL determined that the Parcel B soil samples contained radium and other radionuclides at background levels commonly associated with naturally-occurring, radium minerals found in California native soils.**

NAREL's analyses of soil samples from the landfill on Parcel E confirmed the presence of radium derived from radium artifacts buried in the landfill. NAREL was able to demonstrate that removal of the radium artifacts themselves using a common particle size separation technique and removal of the soil immediately surrounding the artifact could be a potential remediation option for the Parcel E landfill soils contaminated with radium.

Human exposure to radiation from radium only occurs when a person is in close proximity to a radium source. Exposure to harmful levels of radium drops significantly just a few feet away from the radium source, such as a luminous radium dial. **These dials and other radium containing artifacts are known to be present in the Parcel E landfill. Therefore, it is important to adhere to warning signs posted around Parcel E and to remain outside the Parcel E fence line at all times.**

## Glossary of Terms

**Alpha Particle:** A positively charged nuclear particle composed of two neutrons and two protons released by some atoms undergoing radioactive decay. The particle is identical to the nucleus of a helium-4 atom.

**Artifact:** A characteristic product of human activity.

**Gamma Radiation:** Gamma rays are similar to x-rays, are highly energetic and are the most penetrating electromagnetic waves of radiant energy. Gamma rays are best blocked with dense materials such as lead.

**Isotope:** A variation of an element that has the same atomic number of protons but a different weight because of the number of neutrons. Various isotopes of the same element may have different radioactive behaviors, some are highly unstable.

**Luminous:** Emitting or reflecting usually steady, suffused, or glowing light.

**Monazite:** A mineral, commonly containing thorium, that is yellow, red or brown and often found in sand and gravel deposits.

**Petrographic Study:** Laboratory and microscopic studies conducted to develop a detailed description and systematic classification of rock or soil.

**Radiation:** Any form of electromagnetic energy propagated as waves, rays, or streams of energetic particles.

**Radionuclide:** Radioactive element, manmade or natural, with a distinct atomic weight number. Can have a long half-life and act as soil or water pollutant.

**Radioactivity:** The property possessed by some elements, like uranium, of spontaneously emitting alpha and/or particles and/or gamma rays by the disintegration of an atom's nucleus.

**Radium:** Radium is a naturally-occurring, silvery-white radioactive metal that can exist in several forms called isotopes. Radium emits alpha particles and gamma rays. The radioactive decay of radium produces radon gas, a daughter product. It is formed when uranium and thorium (two other radioactive substances) decay (break down) in the environment. Radium has been found at very low levels in soil, water, rocks, coal, plants, and food.

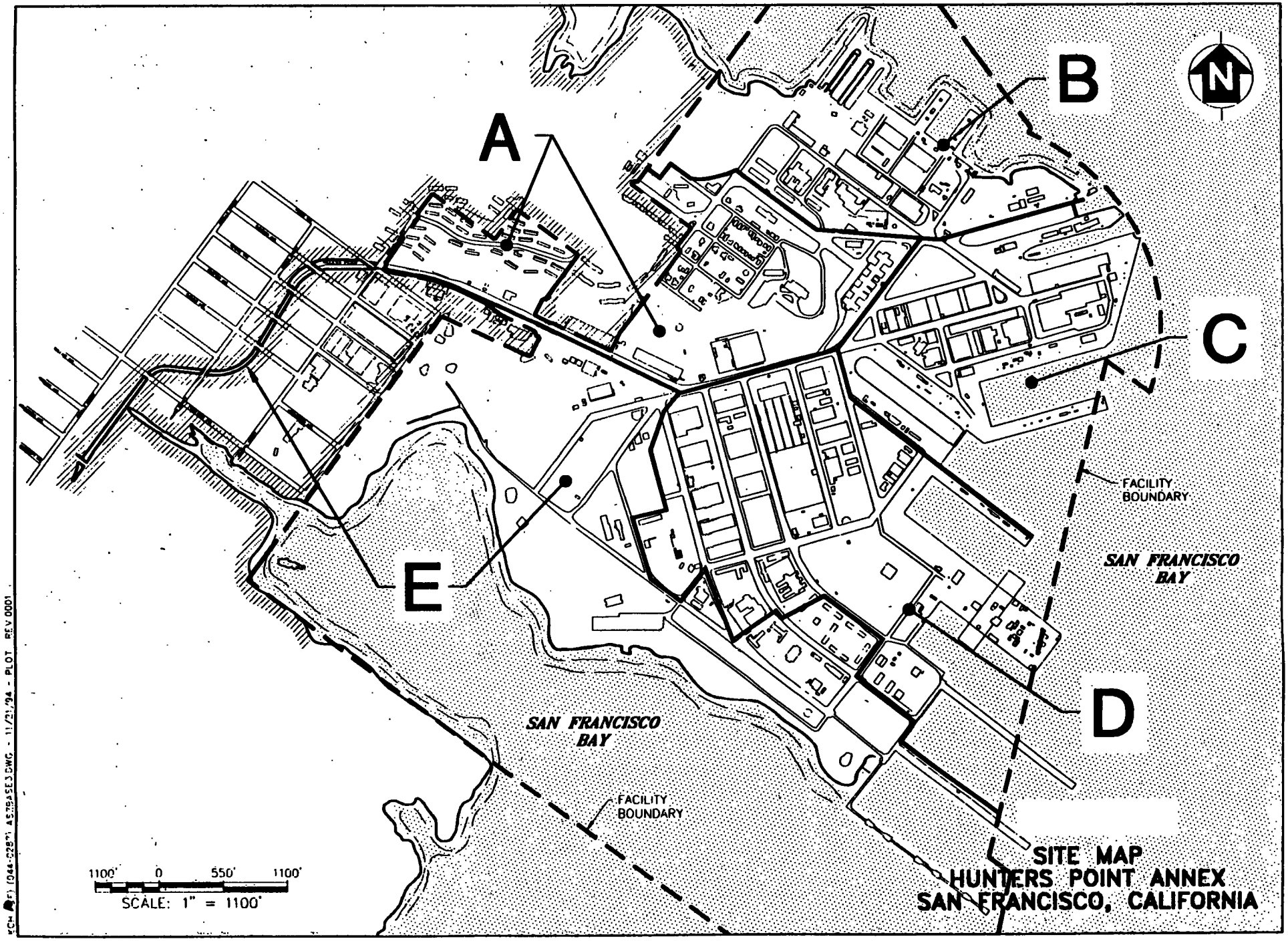
**Radon:** A colorless, naturally-occurring, radioactive, inert gas formed by radioactive decay (break down) of radium atoms.

**Remediation:** Cleanup or other methods used to remove or contain a toxic spill or hazardous materials from a Superfund site.

**Uranium:** A naturally-occurring, silvery, heavy, radioactive, metallic element that is found in minerals including pitchblende and uranite.

**Thorium:** A naturally-occurring radioactive metallic element that occurs combined in minerals and is usually associated with rare earths.

**Zircon:** A mineral used as the gem hyacinth and the chief ore of zirconium.


A
B
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N
FACILITY BOUNDARY
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
FACILITY BOUNDARY
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
1100' 0 550' 1100'
SCALE: 1" = 1100'
SITE MAP
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

**DRAFT MINUTES OF THE**
**HUNTERS POINT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)**
**SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO**
**2/22/95**

**Members Present:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Community Co-Chairman, Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard CAC | Al | Williams |
| Navy Co-Chairman, Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering | Michael | McClelland |
| Bayview Homeowner's and Residential CDC | Nicholas | Agbabiaka |
| Community Member, Individual | Carolyn | Bailey |
| Bay Area Base Transition Coordinator | CDR Al | Elkins |
| Community Member, Individual | Wedrell | James |
| San Francisco Department of Public Health, Bureau of Toxics | Bill | Lee |
| Businesses of Hunters Point Shipyard | Scott | Madison |
| US EPA, Federal Facilities Cleanup Office, BCT Member | Alydda | Manglesdorf |
| New Bayview Committee | Samuel A. | Murray |
| CAL EPA-DTSC, Region 2, Berkeley, BCT member | Cyrus | Shabahari |
| Bayview Hunters Point Enterprise Center | David | Umble |
| African American Truckers | Charlie | Walker |
| UJAMAA Westbrook Hunters Point "A" East Residence Council | Gwenda | White |

**Members Absent:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARC/Arms Control Research Center | Saul | Bloom |
| South East Economic Group, Inc. (SEED) | Sy-Allen | Browning |
| US Department of the Interior | Chip | Demarest |
| Bay Area Air Quality Management District | Catherine | Fortney |
| Young Community Developers | Silk | Gaudain |
| US Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services | James | Haas |
| Community Member, Individual | Michael | Harris |
| Regional Water Quality Control Board | Richard | Hiett |
| Northern California Fleet Energy Independence Project | Karen | Huggins |
| Law Offices of Leslie R. Katz | Leslie | Katz |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Region 9 | Denise | Klimas |
| California Dept of Fish and Game, CERCLA/NRDA Unit | Michael | Martin |
| Community Member, Individual | Ilean | McCoy |
| Community Member, Individual | Willie Bell | McDowell |
| San Francisco Redevelopment Agency | Byron | Rhett |
| Bay Conservation & Development Corporation (BCDC) | Jennifer | Ruffolo |
| Community Member, Individual | Jeffrey | Shaw |
| Community Member, Individual | Julia | Viera |
| Southeast Campus Advisory Board | Caroline | Washington |

**CALL TO ORDER:**

Co-chairman Williams convened the meeting at 9:45 a.m. Co-chairman McClelland called the roll.

**MINUTES:**

It was moved and seconded to adopt the minutes of the January 25th meeting with the addition of complete summation of Mr. Walker's and Ms. Bailey's speeches, commentaries and specifics. There was discussion of what issues should be included in minutes, since the entire meeting was recorded on videotape. Mr. Murray asked about access to the videotapes and wanted minutes to show all activity at the meeting. Mr. Walker and Ms. Bailey wanted the meeting minutes to contain transcripts of speeches and conversations in addition to actions of the board. Mr. Walker wanted the board to instruct the Navy to provide more than a capsule version of its discussions. Mr. Murray asked that videotapes be available at public libraries along with the minutes. Mr. Walker asked who was doing the minutes. When told the Navy was, he said the Navy's horizons were too narrow because the minutes contained only the actions taken and not the discussions unrelated to the actions. Mr. Walker said the size of the minutes were an affront to the African American community. There was discussion of sending the minutes to the board in time for them to request changes, return them to the Navy and have them in a refined enough state for board approval without alteration. Mr. Murray said all that was really required was more detail of discussions. The minutes were then adopted by unanimous vote.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

Leading to the Earth Day celebrations of April 22nd, the People's Earth Day committee would meet each Tuesday at 4909 Third St. The San Francisco Board of Supervisors would meet at the Community Center, March 6th. There would be a

presentation on the shipyard reuse plan. Co-chairman McClelland announced Ms. Manglesdorf's presentation of the Base Closure Plan (BCP) and that copies of the BCP would be sent to board members on Feb. 28th. He requested current addresses for the members, especially Jeffrey Shaw and David Umble. Co-chairman McClelland provided copies of overheads on contracting procedures shown by Mike Howard during the previous meeting. Bylaws had been sent out and Co-chairman McClelland asked for signed acknowledgments of receipt. Copies of the bylaws and acknowledgment sheet were available. Mr. Murray spoke with Representative Pelosi's office regarding attending a future RAB meeting.

The Board discussed the expected appearance of BDI officials to explain their contract. Mr. Walker asked if details of the BDI contract had been finalized. Mr. Walker said the board spends too much time discussing issues when it should be taking action to get the BDI contract explained. He said the white community was obscuring the contract to the detriment of the African-American community because, after discussion he knew no more than before the discussion and that made no sense; he wanted for once in his lifetime to not be bullshitted about African-Americans getting a contract; he told Co-chairman Williams he did not want the meeting to move on. He asked if the contract had been signed. Co-chairman McClelland said that the Navy had awarded the contract. Mr. Walker said he had asked the same questions during the previous meeting. Mr. Walker expressed unhappiness that Co-chairman McClelland was not fully acquainted with the stage of contract signing. Co-chairman McClelland said he was not involved with the awarding and signing of the contact. Mr. Walker asked whom to ask; Co-chairman McClelland told him Calvin Hayes of BDI; Mr. Walker said he heard that during the last meeting. Mr. Walker said Co-chairman McClelland's answer was double-talk and that he didn't understand how the Navy could sign a contract and still

be working out details of its provisions after award. Mr. Walker said the Navy was creating an atmosphere of distrust by saying a contract was awarded but that details were still being worked on. Co-chairman Williams wanted to move the meeting on, rephrasing the question to whether there was or was not a contract between the Navy and BDI. Mr. Murray wanted the board to send a letter to BDI requesting their appearance to explain the contract . Mr. Murray reminded Mr. Walker that the board had the right to request BDI's appearance and that Mr. Walker might propose a motion. Mr. Murray moved that the Chairman write letters to BDI and the Navy requesting come explain BDI's contract. Ms. Bailey wanted to include the name of specific persons who could influence the scope of work. Mr. Murray wanted to keep the letter simple; Ms. Bailey disagreed. Co-chairman Williams wanted the board to refine its desires before drafting a letter to the Navy. Ms. McDowell urged prompt action because such action had not been taken at the previous month's meeting. Co-Chairman Williams reviewed for the board the possible concepts to be included in a proposed motion. Mr. Walker said he could not believe the Navy could not provide a spokesman to tell who was in charge of the contract; all the Navy would need to do was to call the board. Co-Chairman McClelland explained that the Navy, through its contracting officer, had awarded the contract to BDI and that BDI did not have to sign the contract. Mr. Walker said that if there were no BDI signature, there was no contract. Co-chairman Williams tried to clarify and resolve the differences between the Navy's and Mr. Walker's definitions of a contract. Mr. Walker said that, by the Chairman's definition, BDI's contract was too loosely defined for its stated amount. The motion to write a letter was then approved. Mr. Walker and Co-chairman Williams discussed votes, majorities and abstentions.

**PRESENTATION OF THE BASE CLOSURE PLAN**

Ms. Manglesdorf presented the Base Closure Plan Update, which includes acetate overlays for the attached maps, a glossary section and a section on issues of concern to the community. Ms. Manglesdorf said the EPA is concerned with buildings conforming to code or renovation of buildings to lease and performed evaluations only for environmental hazards. The board wondered if EPA's report was useful if it did not address the serviceability of the buildings.

There was discussion of evaluating buildings for safety. Mr. Walker asked why tenants were allowed on the property while safety standards kept Mr. Walker and his people from the same access; he wanted to be among exceptions similar to those of the grandfathered tenants. Ms. Manglesdorf said EPA was examining the exceptions. She discussed safety and health aspects with Mr. Walker. There was discussion of the Navy's Memorandum of Understanding. Co-chairman Williams said there were three issues: Mr. Murray's concern whether the city would become property manager or become master tenant; Mr. Murray's concerns regarding liability; Mr. Walker's suggestion to reconcile issue of equal access for present tenants, potential tenants and non-tenants.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Umble discussed the issue of radioactivity with the board and Ms. Manglesdorf. Mr. Agbabiaka expressed concern with the health aspects of coming leases. Mr. Murray was concerned that the pending retirement of Captain Dillon would adversely affect board relations with the Navy. Ms. Bailey was concerned about repeated investigations and possible duplications. Ms. Manglesdorf explained that no investigation was being duplicated.

There was general discussion of the BCP and the sequence of comments, responses and reports. Co-chairman Williams wanted the board's comments to emphasize ways to

improve the report. Ms. Manglesdorf reviewed the sequence. Mr. Shabahari told the board that the timing and numbers must be at a minimum because of lack of resources for the agencies to make revisions.

Mr. Walker asked about areas that may need more investigation and how to resolve differences if agencies did not agree on the degree of contamination or the need for further investigation at those sites. He asked why could Hunters Point not be treated as a single area, all people being treated equally, with openings and closures to apply to all people equally. Mr. Walker felt the present policy was slick and a detriment to his local community.

Ms. Manglesdorf resumed her presentation, showing illustrations the board would receive with their copies of the Base Closure Plan. Mr. Walker wondered if the plan would be followed and whether board recommendations would have effect. The board then discussed how to adapt itself to have more effective input into the comments process. Co-chairman Williams expressed concern that, while the board concerned itself with urgent social issues, the technical process continued and that the board should remain aware of it. Mr. Walker and Co-chairman Williams then discussed the usefulness of the RAB technical input when the board lacked technical expertise and might approve something to its detriment. Co-chairman Williams urged the board clarify what it wanted of reports and technical papers. Ms. Manglesdorf said that the board's input could be general rather than specific and that the EPA could respond to the outstanding issues. Mr. Walker objected to the amount of time needed to review agency publications, of which there were many, especially since he received no board salary. He asked if it were reasonable that board members did the same work as agency people but without pay. Ms. Manglesdorf offered to simplify the board's task by highlighting the relatively few parts that the board should review. Mr. Murray asked that the board

consider ways to get technical persons who could digest the reports and publications for RAB use. Co-chairman Williams summarized the board's feelings for Ms. Manglesdorf and reminded the board that it had responsibilities which should not be entrusted entirely to technical helpers. There was a question whether technical advisers could be trusted with respect to both reliability and possible bias.

There was discussion of board members receiving no money for being there. Mr. Madison said Mr. Agbabiaka was paid by Technical Assistance Grant recipient, Dr. Welbon, to attend and explain the Hunters Point cleanup to the community. There was general discussion of grants, Dr. Welbon, payments, non-payments and suspended funding. A speaker from the floor said that funding was suspended for good cause. Mr. Agbabiaka defended Dr. Welbon, explained grant conditions and said the grant money was being well spent. There was further extensive discussion of the funding. Ms. Bailey reviewed her experience with technical experts who could simplify technical mat erial for lay persons such as occupy the board. Mr. Murray reviewed the processes needed to obtain TAG grants. Co-chairman Williams asked Ms. Manglesdorf, on behalf of the RAB, to bring people who could explain where the contract stands and participate in a complete discussion of a variety of aspects of concern to the RAB and its role relative to outreach and other community groups. There was more discussion of grant funding. Mr. Madison asked Ms. Dorothy Wilson of EPA for the time frame on the grant award; she said she would provide it.

**PRESENTATION ON RISK ASSESSMENT, PARCEL A**

Mr. Dan Stralka of U.S. EPA discussed the Risk Assessment of Parcel A. The risk assessment would determine safe levels both for industrial and residential levels. There were questions and answers. Mr. Stralka urged the board's input and said such input was valuable despite the board's meeting but two hours per month. Ms. White asked

what the risk assessment would do; Mr. Stralka explained that, in addition to determining hazard levels, it would make recommendations, which the board could then consider. Ms. Bailey wanted a simpler version of the health risk assessment; she specified what she wanted in it. Mr. Stralka said her areas of concern would be covered. Co-chairman Williams said the EPA either does not hear or does not respond to the board's desire for simplification and its desire for an efficient method of response for both sides.

Mr. Madison asked about the ATSDR report. He questioned the value of the risk assessment as it seemed to duplicate the ATSDR. Mr. Stralka explained the emphases, differences and similarities of both. Ms. Bailey wanted a site specific human health report. The Board wanted to know why the risk assessment was done if previous surveys had the same information. The board questioned the validity of the data and who should review the EPA's assessment of hazards. Mr. Stralka said that previous attempts by agencies and PRC to fill the board's needs had failed and that he wanted, with the board's help, to find better ways. Co-chairman Williams agreed. Mr. Madison said Ms. White and Ms. Bailey were interested in forming a committee to meet with Mr. Stralka and tell him what was wanted; they could then report back to the board. Co-chairman Williams asked the board members be notified of the new committee and its planned meeting with Mr. Stralka. Co-chairman Williams asked for the major milestones of the BCP. Co-chairman McClelland and Ms. Manglesgorf explained. The board asked the Navy for a complete list of contracts and their areas of coverage. There was a general discussion of known contracts and areas of their involvement.

**NEXT MEETING:**

Co-chairman Williams summarized the agenda for the next meeting and said the schedule was full. There was discussion of future available meeting space and possible changes in dates.

The Remedial Advisory Board will next meet at Southeast Community Center, March 22nd at 9:30 a.m. Any corrections to these minutes will appear in minutes of the subsequent RAB meeting. The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

# AGENDA
# HUNTERS POINT ANNEX RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

DATE: 22 FEBRUARY 1995

LOCATION: SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY FACILITY
COMMUNITY ROOM
1800 OAKDALE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO

9:30 1. CALL TO ORDER CO-CHAIRS

9:30 2. ROLL CALL

9:35 3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR 25 JANUARY 1995 MEETING

9:45 4. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY CO-CHAIRS

10:00 5. PRESENTATION ON BASE CLOSURE PLAN UPDATE BY ALYDDA MANGELSDORF, BCT MEMBER, U.S. EPA

10:20 6. QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD ON BASE CLOSURE PLAN

10:45 7. PUBLIC COMMENT AND QUESTIONS ON RISK ASSESSMENT (PARCEL A) WITH DAN STRALKA, U.S. EPA

11: 05 8. PUBLIC INPUT, QUESTIONS, AND DISCUSSION WITH THE RAB

11:30 9. ADJOURNMENT

Michael McClelland
Navy Co-chair
Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board

February 13, 1995

Dear Fellow RAB Members,

Enclosed is a copy of the tentative agenda for the next RAB meeting on the 22nd of February and a draft copy of the minutes for the January 25th RAB meeting.

With the last meeting notice I sent a copy of the approved by-laws and requested that you sign and date the last page to acknowledge that you have read and understand the by-laws and bring it to the next RAB. I have received very few of the sheets. Please sign and date your acknowledgement sheet and turn it in a the next RAB meeting or mail it to me at the following address:

Michael McClelland
EFA WEST Code T4D1MM
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

There is a problem with the scheduled dates for our evening meetings in 1995. The South East Community Center has confirmed that the Community Room is available for all of our scheduled day time meetings but that it is unavailable for any of our scheduled evening meetings due to other commitments for the room. We can change the time, the date, or the location for those meetings. We have looked into other locations for the evening meeting and found three available in the community on the scheduled dates. We can discuss our options at our next meeting.

Our next meeting is the 22nd of February at 9:30 am in the Community Room at the South East Community Center. I hope you are able to attend.

Sincerely,

Mike

Michael McClelland

**DRAFT MINUTES OF THE**
**HUNTERS POINT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)**
**SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO**
**Mar-22-1995**

**Members Present:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Community Co-Chairman, Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard CAC | Al | Williams |
| Navy Co-Chairman, Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering | Michael | McClelland |
| San Francisco Department of Public Health, Bureau of Toxics | Amy | Brownell |
| US EPA, Federal Facilities Cleanup Office, BCT Member | Alydda | Manglesdorf |
| Community Member, Individual | Willie Bell | McDowell |
| ARC/Arms Control Research Center | Donald | Meyers |
| Bay Area Base Transition Coordinator | John | Monetta |
| CAL EPA-DTSC, Region 2, Berkeley, BCT member | Cyrus | Shabahari |
| Bayview Hunters Point Enterprise Center | David | Umble |
| African American Truckers | Charlie | Walker |
| Southeast Campus Advisory Board | Caroline | Washington |
| UJAMAA Westbrook Hunters Point "A" East Residence Council | Gwenda | White |

**Members Absent:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bayview Homeowner's and Residential CDC | Nicholas | Agbabiaka |
| Community Member, Individual | Carolyn | Bailey |
| South East Economic Group, Inc. (SEED) | Sy-Allen | Browning |
| Bay Area Air Quality Management District | Catherine | Fortney |
| Young Community Developers | Silk | Gaudain |
| US Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services | James | Haas |
| Community Member, Individual | Michael | Harris |
| Regional Water Quality Control Board | Richard | Hiett |
| Northern California Fleet Energy Independence Project | Karen | Huggins |
| Community Member, Individual | Wedrell | James |
| Law Offices of Leslie R. Katz | Leslie | Katz |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Region 9 | Denise | Klimas |
| Businesses of Hunters Point Shipyard | Scott | Madison |
| California Dept of Fish and Game, CERCLA/NRDA Unit | Michael | Martin |
| Community Member, Individual | Ilean | McCoy |
| New Bayview Committee | Samuel A. | Murray |
| US Department of the Interior | Corville | Nohava |
| San Francisco Redevelopment Agency | Byron | Rhett |
| Bay Conservation & Development Corporation (BCDC) | Jennifer | Ruffolo |
| Community Member, Individual | Jeffrey | Shaw |
| Community Member, Individual | Julia | Viera |

**CALL TO ORDER and ROLL CALL BY CO-CHAIRMEN:**

Co-chairman Williams convened the meeting at 9:45 a.m. Co-chairman McClelland called the roll.

**APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR 22 FEBRUARY 1995 MEETING:**

It was moved and seconded to adopt the minutes of the February 22nd meeting with changes: the face page to show Ms. McDowell as having been present; in Ms. Manglesdorf's presentation on the BCT report, references to EPA changed to "BCT Report"; and an addendum of six RAB comments on the BRAC Cleanup Plan. The minutes were then adopted.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS BY CO-CHAIRMEN:**

Co-chairman McClelland discussed the available meeting room and available dates. Evening meetings could be held on fourth Tuesdays of the scheduled months. Some board members had possible conflicts with Tuesday evenings. Co-chairman McClelland said he would check with Mr. Moses for possible fourth Thursday evenings. The evening meetings will be in April, July and October. Co-chairman Williams reported an offer from Mr. Kern, facilitator for the Presidio RAB; Mr. Kern offered pro-bono services to help the board. Mr. Williams said he would check further and report to the next board meeting. The committee with Ms. Bailey, Ms. White and Mr. Madison did not meet with Mr. Stralka of EPA regarding the Parcel A Risk Assessment.

**PRESENTATION ON EPA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT - EPA:**

Ms. Diana Young of EPA Office of Community Relations made a presentation on the EPA Technical Assistance Grant. She presented basic information on technical assistance grants and discussed the TAG with the Bayview Hunters Point Homeowners & Residential Community Development Council (BHP H&RCDC). She summarized the grant as being $50,000 of reimbursement for a period up to three years. Because the shipyard is a Superfund site, TAG grant funds come from the Superfund. She described the kinds of activities TAG recipients use to inform the community. She said that the BHP H&RCDC had never requested reimbursement, no reports had been filed and an EPA Stop Work Order had been sent. If the grant is withdrawn, a new contract would be made available.

There was general discussion of coming actions, dependent on whether the stop work order was answered and whether expenses had been incurred, including the grant rules, exceptions, appeals closeout reports, expense reports and rules of termination. Mr. Walker asked how a contract could be terminated if it had not started. He said the contract was very small, a drop in a bucket. He said African-Americans never get out of the gate and that this (the $50,000) was nothing but lunch money. He said that EPA stonewalled because it waited three years to send a stop work order. He asked why EPA waited three years. He said EPA should not complain because EPA had done nothing for three years. Ms. Young said that EPA tried very hard to encourage contractors and work with them; further, EPA had taken every possible measure to not offend the African-American community. Mr. Walker asked why EPA did not pay first for the work, why should anyone work without getting money first, and that African-Americans do not work before getting money. Ms. Young said the grant was reimbursable with guidelines, so that the grantee would need to spend money, then apply for reimbursement to the

EPA. She said EPA realized that "seed money" would be very useful and was examining the idea. Mr. Walker asked if EPA knew of work being done. He proposed that Dr. Welbon or a representative come to the board and explain. Mr. Walker said that stoppage of the grant was sudden, considering that EPA waited three years. Ms. Young said EPA had not received required reports from either Dr. Welbon or from Mr. Agbabiaka. Co-chairman Williams said Dr. Welbon and his group knew from the beginning that the contract was reimbursable and that they would need to submit reports and invoices. Mr. Walker said he understood that work had been done. Co-chairman Williams said no reports had been filed. Mr. Walker said that EPA had been either blocking or ignoring correspondence from Dr. Welbon and he that did not believe the EPA really tried to communicate with Dr. Welbon.

Co-chairman Williams suggested Dr. Welbon could come to the Board. Mr. Walker said he did not want Dr. Welbon's appearance without that of EPA at the same meeting. Co-chairman Williams said EPA's appearance was only to explain the TAG and not engage in debate; if Mr. Walker wanted to debate, that should be at another time and that the meeting should move on. Mr. Walker said that work was done and asked why weren't they paid; they worked but could get no EPA response. He said EPA has held the money since 1992; he also questioned whether EPA had ever paid anyone for work. Ms. Young described TAG work at other locations. Mr. Walker asked if they were white or black grants. Ms. Young said EPA rules forbade discrimination and that grants are non-discriminatory; equal rules apply for all; actually most of the grants are with minority groups.

Mr. Walker again questioned EPA for doing nothing in three years. Ms. Young said there was a conscious effort by EPA to make the grant work and to maintain good relations with the community. However, Dr. Welbon had never filed the kind of reports

or produced the kind of materials EPA needed to track operations. Mr. Walker said Dr. Welbon had been reporting to the EPA and EPA was not listening to Dr. Welbon. Ms. McDowell said Dr. Welbon had held a meeting that didn't qualify as TAG work. There were several minutes of discussion repeating most of the foregoing. Mr. Walker said, more than specifically the issue of Dr. Welbon, everyone in the community got the shaft, because the board had as a co-chairman one who gave the benefit of the doubt not to the African-Americans but to the white folks. Co-chairman Williams said he had given the benefit of the doubt to no one but that Dr. Welbon had not reported to the EPA. Mr. Walker objected. Co-chairman Williams suggested Dr. Welbon submit invoices, which would keep the grant going. There again was discussion of deadlines and ways to avoid termination of the contract. Ms. Young repeated EPA's position and its continued efforts to continue the contract. Ms. Brownell said EPA was fair and should continue its termination process. Ms. McDowell said Dr. Welbon should have answered but did not.

Mr. Walker protested the delay, in that it seemed his community suffered each time; African-Americans were always told to wait. Mr. Walker said that there is too much "huckety-buck" at the shipyard and that there were white people at the shipyard but no black. He asked if that meant the shipyard was safe for whites and unsafe for blacks. Co-chairman Williams summarized the time schedule regarding termination. Ms. Young gave the probable schedule for termination, readvertisement and award; during this time, EPA would help applicants qualify for their applications. The new award would not take so long. This was the first termination in EPA experience. The time needed would be about three months, one for readvertisement.

**PRESENTATION ON COMMUNITY BASED MECHANISM:**

Mr. Domenic Zigant said the contract with Business Development, Inc. (BDI) had been signed. Mr. Zigant first presented the BDI contract at the February meeting. At this meeting, he presented the community based mechanism, The contract gives the Navy the ability to distribute information on work available as a result of the Navy's cleanup efforts. The Navy will soon present BDI with a chart showing details of future work, types of jobs and contracts that may become available during cleanup. Fifty community members from ABU presently work at Drydock 4. Twenty people were hired by the Oakland Public Works Center to work cleanup issues as full time government employees. BDI will be the community mechanism which will have all the Navy's information about work and its availability, actual and planned.

Mr. Zigant introduced Mr. Mike Williams from BDI. Mr. Williams said it was a technically challenging contract. BDI attained the contract in competition against others. BDI has met with the Navy. BDI will be liaison for contractors and employers to effect maximum employment. BDI has been in business for at least 15 years. BDI will publicize employment and contracting opportunity. BDI is trustworthy and has a positive approach. Navy will cooperate with BDI and will try hard to fit BDI's suggestions for working with the Navy's bureaucracy, which the Navy says is complex.

Mr. Walker asked if BDI would have an impact on making land available for lease. He objected to Mr. Zigant attempting to answer one of his questions and said Mr. Zigant was coaching Mr. Williams' answer. Mr. Walker asked if BDI could make lease land available and provide jobs for construction workers and truckers.

Co-chairman Williams asked Mr. Williams to talk about leasing land. He asked if people wanting work should go to BDI. Mr. Williams said BDI will meet people and organizations to publicize and advertise what the Navy makes available. Applicants

would go to the contractors and employers to apply for work. ABU will continue as a training and employment agency for workers.

Mr. Walker asked if BDI might cause dissension in the community because of its seeming duplication of ABU efforts and the resulting competition; Mr. Walker believed this duplication was planned by the Navy. Co-chairman Williams asked the Navy to provide the RAB with the scope of work to the BDI contract. Mr. Walker believed BDI had a contract because BDI could be made more docile than ABU. Mr. Williams resented Mr. Walker's characterization of BDI being docile and subservient to the Navy.

Mr. Zigant said BDI did not conflict with ABU. ABU, for which the Navy provided a building, is not in conflict with BDI. BDI's mission is to maximize information flow to the community. ABU is more directly connected with labor market, for instance with Astoria Metal Corp (AMC), with whom BDI has excellent relations. BDI works with everyone to find available contracts, publicize employment and emphasize diversity. Co-chairman Williams expanded on the theme. ABU continues, independent of BDI and the Navy. BDI is a one spot information center. ABU is not subsidiary to BDI. There followed an extensive discussion of roles of the Navy, ABU and BDI. The discussion ended with the board, the Navy, the representative from ABU and the representative from BDI agreeing that the roles had now been defined well enough the present.

**DISCUSSION OF MOU AND MASTER LEASE:**

Mr. Dennis Drennan, Director of Real Estate for the Navy, made a presentation on the Memorandum of Understanding and the Master Lease with the City of San Francisco for the shipyard. He reviewed the history of the lease beginning with Congresswoman Pelosi's 1991 proposal to lease half the shipyard land, up to today's total leasability. He spoke of hazardous waste considerations. He described the Memorandum of Understanding with the city, which

was a new idea in the country not previously used. The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency would be the landlord,operating and maintaining the shipyard property. The MOU was signed by Mayor Jordan and Admiral Tedeschi in January 1994.

A problem existed, in that the MOU allowed the city to keep earned rent money but by statute, the Navy is required to send it to the US Treasury. This invalidated the MOU. The Navy is going back to the city with a Master Lease proposal. Rep. Pelosi's rules of the San Francisco lease still hold. Reuse and revitalization is best done by the city. The city is best suited to be the managing landlord; the Navy has been managing the property since 1986 and wants to deliver responsibility to the city. Community based plan is the essential element. Mr. Umble asked an estimate of time for completion of the leasing plans. Mr. Drennan said there was no time line as such, but that the process was being treated as high priority. Negotiations start March 23.

Mr. Walker wondered if the Navy would not swindle the city. Mr. Drennan said the Navy would still lease to Mr. Walker but leasing would be done by the city redevelopment agency, which would decide interim leases. Mr. Walker asked about the existing tenants; Mr. Drennan said Triple A sublet to them before 1986. The Navy has leased to very few tenants and many of the pre-1986 tenants have left. Mr. Walker said that safety standards are different for existing tenants and for him. Mr. Drennan and Mr. Walker agreed the previous tenants were "grandfathered." Mr. Walker asked about the racial makeup of the tenants; Mr. Drennan said such records are not kept but named some of the tenants as minority. Mr. Walker asked when Wedrell James, a board member, would get a lease. Mr. Drennan said it would not take long for the city to lease; forty five to fifty are being prepared; however, tenants must be qualified by the city. There is a roster of tenants in the BCP; there is no list of subtenant artists.

Ms. Brownell asked about liability issues. Mr. Drennan described toxic tort liability and general liability: Congress granted the Navy a limited indemnity ability. Mr. Drennan then gave more details of liability. He described environmental baseline surveys to be done for existing and future tenants.

Mr. Umble asked if leases were being delayed because of negotiations with the city. Mr. Drennan said that existing leases expire in June but the master lease does not affect other licenses and agreements. Applications by Mr. Walker and Mr. James would not be delayed Mr. Drennan said baseline subleases planned for April and May will not be delayed. After July 1, all tenants would become tenants of the city.

**ADJOURNMENT:**

The Remedial Advisory Board will next meet at Southeast Community Center, Tuesday, April 25 at 5:30 p.m. Corrections to minutes appear in minutes of the subsequent RAB meeting. The meeting adjourned at 11:20 a.m.

Michael McClelland
Navy Co-chair
Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board

March 14, 1995

Dear Fellow RAB Members,

Enclosed is a copy of the tentative agenda for the next RAB meeting on the 22nd of March and a draft copy of the minutes for the February 22 RAB meeting.

I have moved to a different office at EFA West and have a new code and telephone numbers. My address is as follows:

Michael McClelland
EFA WEST Code 62.3
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066-5006

My new phone numbers are: (415) 244-3085 and fax (415) 244-3010

I hope to have an answer by next week on the availability of the SE Community Center for our evening meetings. We will discuss this at our next meeting on the 22nd of March at 9:30 am in the Community Room at the South East Community Center. I hope you are able to attend.

Sincerely,

Mike

Michael McClelland

# AGENDA

## HUNTERS POINT ANNEX RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

DATE: 22 March 1995
LOCATION: Southeast Community Center
Community room
1800 Oakdale Avenue
San Francisco

9:30 1. Call to Order Co-chairs

9:30 2. Roll call

9:35 3. Approval of minutes for 22 February 1995 meeting

9:45 4. Announcements by Co-chairs

9:55 5. Presentation on EPA Technical Assistance Grant - EPA - Ms. Dorothy Wilson

10:10 6. Presentation on Community Based Mechanism - BDI and Mr. Domenic Zigant

10:40 7. Discussion of MOU and Master Lease - EFA West - Mr. Dennis Drennan

11:00 8. Public input, questions and discussion with the RAB

11:30 9. Adjournment

**DRAFT MINUTES OF THE**
**HUNTERS POINT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)**
**SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO**
**Apr-25-1995**

**Members Present:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Community Co-Chairman, Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard CAC | Al | Williams |
| Navy Co-Chairman, Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering | Michael | McClelland |
| San Francisco Department of Public Health, Bureau of Toxics | Amy | Brownell |
| South East Economic Group, Inc. (SEED) | Sy-Allen | Browning |
| Community Member, Individual | Michael | Harris |
| Businesses of Hunters Point Shipyard | Scott | Madison |
| US EPA, Federal Facilities Cleanup Office, BCT Member | Alydda | Manglesdorf |
| Community Member, Individual | Ilean | McCoy |
| Community Member, Individual | Willie Bell | McDowell |
| New Bayview Committee | Samuel A. | Murray |
| San Francisco Redevelopment Agency | Byron | Rhett |
| CAL EPA-DTSC, Region 2, Berkeley, BCT member | Cyrus | Shabahari |
| Community Member, Individual | Julia | Viera |
| African American Truckers | Charlie | Walker |
| Southeast Campus Advisory Board | Caroline | Washington |
| Bayview Homeowner's and Residential CDC | Dr. Eddie | Welbon |

**Members Absent:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Community Member, Individual | Carolyn | Bailey |
| ARC/Arms Control Research Center | Saul | Bloom |
| Bay Area Base Transition Coordinator | CDR Al | Elkins |
| Bay Area Air Quality Management District | Catherine | Fortney |
| Young Community Developers | Silk | Gaudain |
| US Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services | James | Haas |
| Regional Water Quality Control Board | Richard | Hiett |
| Northern California Fleet Energy Independence Project | Karen | Huggins |
| Community Member, Individual | Wedrell | James |
| Law Offices of Leslie R. Katz | Leslie | Katz |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Region 9 | Denise | Klimas |
| California Dept of Fish and Game, CERCLA/NRDA Unit | Michael | Martin |
| US Department of the Interior | Corville | Nohava |
| Bay Conservation & Development Corporation (BCDC) | Jennifer | Ruffolo |
| Community Member, Individual | Jeffrey | Shaw |
| Bayview Hunters Point Enterprise Center | David | Umble |
| UJAMAA Westbrook Hunters Point "A" East Residence Council | Gwenda | White |

**CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL BY CO-CHAIRMEN:**

Co-Chairman Williams convened the meeting at 5:45 p.m. Co-Chairman McClelland called the roll.

**APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR 22 March 1995 MEETING:**

It was moved and seconded to adopt the minutes of the March 22nd meeting with changes: Technical Assistance Grant to be referred to as "grant" and never "contract"; "termination" rather than "withdrawal" when referring to the present TAG grant. With other minor changes, the minutes were then adopted.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS BY CO-CHAIRMEN:**

Co-Chairman McClelland announced that the Government Accounting Office had denied a protest and the Navy had awarded the CLEAN II contract, April 12th. Co-Chairman Williams told of an announcement from San Francisco State University that a conference concerning RABs would be held; Ryan Brooks of PRC had the same information.

**UPDATE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT BY U.S. EPA:**

Ms. Dianna Young of EPA presented an update of the TAG. Co-Chairman Williams summarized the status of the TAG grant to date and reminded the Board that the grant, being between EPA and the grant recipient, the RAB had no direct jurisdiction over its termination. Mr. Walker asked why the Board was being presented with the TAG grant. Co-Chairman Williams said the presentation was information on the status of the grant, which had been requested by the Board; the Board would not be making any decisions on the matter. Mr. Walker said that if the Board had no influence he was asking why they even were considering it. Mr. Murray said the matter was important to the community and the community had the right to know. There was more general discussion.

Ms. Young resumed the update of the TAG. The previous month, the termination letter had been issued because grant conditions had not been met. EPA subsequently decided, at a meeting of Dr. Eddie C. Welbon's group and the EPA, that no information had been provided that could change EPA's decision to terminate the grant. In examining the remaining term, EPA decided, rather than terminate the grant that would normally end May 31, it would notify the recipient of non-renewal. The TAG would thus be more quickly available to a different grantee sooner. Public notice will soon be issued. Ms. Young encouraged board members and the public to talk with EPA, which could advise on the application process. EPA is very committed to working with the Council and Dr. Welbon to ensure that EPA pays every eligible expense incurred by the technical adviser during the course of the grant based on correct supporting documents showing the work; EPA would ensure completion of the entire grant cycle regarding expenses and reimbursement. Mr. Walker questioned whether Dr. Welbon had submitted no requests for reimbursement; Ms. Young said EPA had received a one page document with figures showing the technical adviser's expenses. EPA wrote to Dr. Welbon requesting documentation regarding the work performed and got no answer; thus the EPA could not pay the reimbursement. She said that more papers had been received within the week and that further work with Dr. Welbon was needed to get bills paid. Mr. Walker requested clarification of what documentation the EPA had; Ms. Young repeated that EPA had received the single document and the recent group of papers. Mr. Walker said Dr. Welbon had recited copies of papers sent to EPA. Mr. Walker said that every time African Americans become involved with government agencies, they (government agencies) find all sorts of reasons to not pay; this was going on for three years and that white organizations like PRC never have trouble getting their requests paid. Ms. Young replied that EPA was always concerned with fair and prompt payment for work done; EPA always works with recipients to get invoices and supporting documents; payments are made within a week or two.

Dr. Welbon came from the audience to address the board. He said he would present his side of the dispute with EPA. He showed the first document he submitted, which had not one page but had seven pages of submission from the technical adviser. Dr. Welbon said he didn't ever get an answer regarding whether or not the invoice would have been paid. Dr. Welbon said EPA didn't tell him the invoice was submitted improperly.

Dr. Welbon said the problems he was having were a political issue. He said that the board wasn't out of pocket but that he was. He said that EPA didn't want Dr. Welbon because EPA had a bigger picture in mind, that is, a domino effect to cut African Americans out. Dr. Welbon said he had taken no money from the community. Everything he did for the community was done with his own money. He said, that because of this, he could neither be bribed nor corrupted. Mr. Walker asked why, since Dr. Welbon had worked for EPA's grant for three years, EPA had not responded to documents EPA had stamped "received." Mr. Walker said that EPA, Redevelopment and similar organizations obstructed and delayed non white folk. Co-Chairman Williams discussed the content of the documents. There was general discussion of receipt of documents and invoices. Ms. Young said EPA had replied to the submission with a request for more information. Mr. Walker said EPA received the documents. Ms. Young said the documents received did not contain information that could be used for payment.

Co-Chairman Williams summarized the discussion. Mr. Walker said that any grant recipient would have problems similar to Dr. Welbon because he was not white. Dr. Welbon announced that he was seeking an NAACP lawsuit against EPA for environmental racism. He said EPA had a conflict of interest and that EPA and other agencies were working together to insure that his community would not get its due. Mr. Walker protested that EPA was unfair and asked what the board could do to respond to unfair rules EPA made up and changed.

Co-Chairman Williams wanted EPA's rules clarified. Ms. Young repeated that the new TAG was being announced. Co-Chairman Williams asked if the TAG was restricted to the Bayview Hunters Point community. Ms. Young said, that while EPA regulations did not directly state restrictions, they do say

eligibility is restricted to the community directly affected by a Superfund site. Co-Chairman Williams considered that as meaning eligibility is restricted to Bayview Hunters Point, ZIPcode 94124.

Mr. Leon Thibeaux addressed the board. He said that the applicants did not understand all the procedures and did not investigate the language of the legislation. He said the applicants were concerned with creating (excessively) close relationships with EPA and the Redevelopment Agency at the expense of providing technical assistance, which was their job. Thus, the applicants were not concerned with providing technical assistance to the detriment of the grant. Mr. Walker defended Dr. Welbon. There was general discussion of. whether Dr. Welbon was fulfilling the purpose of the technical assistance grant. Mr. Thibeaux said he did not and Mr. Walker said he did. Mr. Walker question why Mr. Thibeaux should know and Mr. Thibeaux said that he had been an applicant for the grant. Mr. Thibeaux also said that he tried to protest the grant's operation through congressional offices and downtown EPA. There followed further earnest discussion. Mr. Thibeaux summarized by saying that the whole system for applying for the grant was not to render technical assistance under the grant but to wrest funds from the community.

**PRESENTATION ON RADIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS SUPPORT OFFICE (RASO):**

**PRESENTATION ON REPORT OF SUBSURFACE RADIATION INVESTIGATION IN PARCELS B & E BY MR. MARTINEZ OF PRC:**

Due to the unexpected absence of Mr. Martinez of PRC, the presentations, " Radiological Affairs Support Office" and "Report of Subsurface Radiation Investigation in Parcels B & E," were postponed. They will be presented at the next RAB meeting.

Mr. Walker demanded that the board resume discussion of the TAG. Co-Chairman Williams said the board had allowed Mr. Walker full discussion of the subject. Mr. Walker questioned that if, the RAB had no influence on the TAG, why was discussion allowed on the agenda. Co-Chairman Williams said the board had presentation because of Mr. Walker's questions. Mr. Walker said the presentation was made because EPA took every opportunity to cut African Americans out; there was always an excuse. Co-Chairman Williams moved the meeting on.

**PUBLIC INPUT, QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION WITH THE RAB:**

There was no input at this time.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AGENDA ITEMS FOR 24 MAY 1995 RAB:**

There was no input at this time. Mr. Madison reported that Department of EPA Region 9 announced award of a $25,000 environment education grant to the Bayview Opera House to expand its environmental education programs to a total of three schools. He credited the success to cooperation between the Redevelopment Agency, PRC, the Navy and the staff of the Bayview Opera House . Co-Chairman Williams asked that EPA keep the board fully informed on the grant advertisement so that the board could help the advertisement reach widest possible distribution, such information to go to the co-chairmen. Dr. Welbon rose to say he wanted to insure fully public hearings on the grant termination advertisement and selection processes. Ms. Young reminded Dr. Welbon that the grant was not being terminated but was being allowed to expire without a renewal. Dr. Welbon differed. Mr. Walker asked why the subject was being brought up. Co-Chairman Williams agreed and said the subject had been well discussed earlier in the meeting. Dr. Welbon summarized what he had said before. Co-Chairman Williams summarized what EPA had said before.

**ADJOURNMENT:**

The Remedial Advisory Board will next meet at Southeast Community Center, Wednesday, May 24, 1995 at 9:30 a.m. Corrections to minutes appear in minutes of the subsequent RAB meeting. The meeting adjourned at 6:32 p.m.

Michael McClelland
Navy Co-chair
Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board

April 14, 1995

Dear Fellow RAB Members,

Enclosed is a copy of the tentative agenda for the next RAB meeting on the 25th of April and a draft copy of the minutes for the March 22 RAB meeting.

This next meeting is on Tuesday evening at the SE Community Center. Thursday was not available for April, but the remaining evening meetings will be held on the 4th Thursday of the month scheduled.

I hope you are able to attend.

Sincerely,

Mike

Michael McClelland

# AGENDA
# HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
# RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

DATE: 25 April 1995

LOCATION: Southeast Community Center
Community Room
1800 Oakdale Avenue
San Francisco

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5:30 | 1. | Call to Order Co-chairs |
| 5:30 | 2. | Roll Call |
| 5:35 | 3. | Approval of Minutes for 22 March 1994 Meeting |
| 5:45 | 4. | Announcements by Co-chairs |
| 6:00 | 5. | Update on TAG by U.S. EPA |
| 6:10 | 6. | Presentation on Radiological Affairs Support Office (RASO) by LCDR Fragoso of RASO |
| 6:20 | 7. | Presentation on Report of Subsurface Radiation Investigation in Parcels B & E by Mr. Martinez of PRC. |
| 6:50 | 8. | Public Input, Questions, and Discussion with the RAB |
| 7:05 | 9. | Recommendations for Agenda Items for 24 May 1995 RAB |
| 7:15 | 10. | Adjournment |

Williams requests written response from EPA re process of TAG termination/expiration to share w/ rest of RAB.

**Presentation of Radiation Investigation Reports**

**Introduction**

**Presentation of results provided in two draft reports**

1. Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material in Soils at IR-07 and IR-18 Parcel B (Jim Sickles)

2. Results of Radiation Investigations in Parcels B and E

- Presentation format
- Time
- Questions and answers
- History of radiation investigations

**Review of key terms:** (Ken Kasper)

- Radiation
- Radium
- Background Radiation
- Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM)

**Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material in Soils at IR-07 and IR-18 Parcel B** (David Preston)

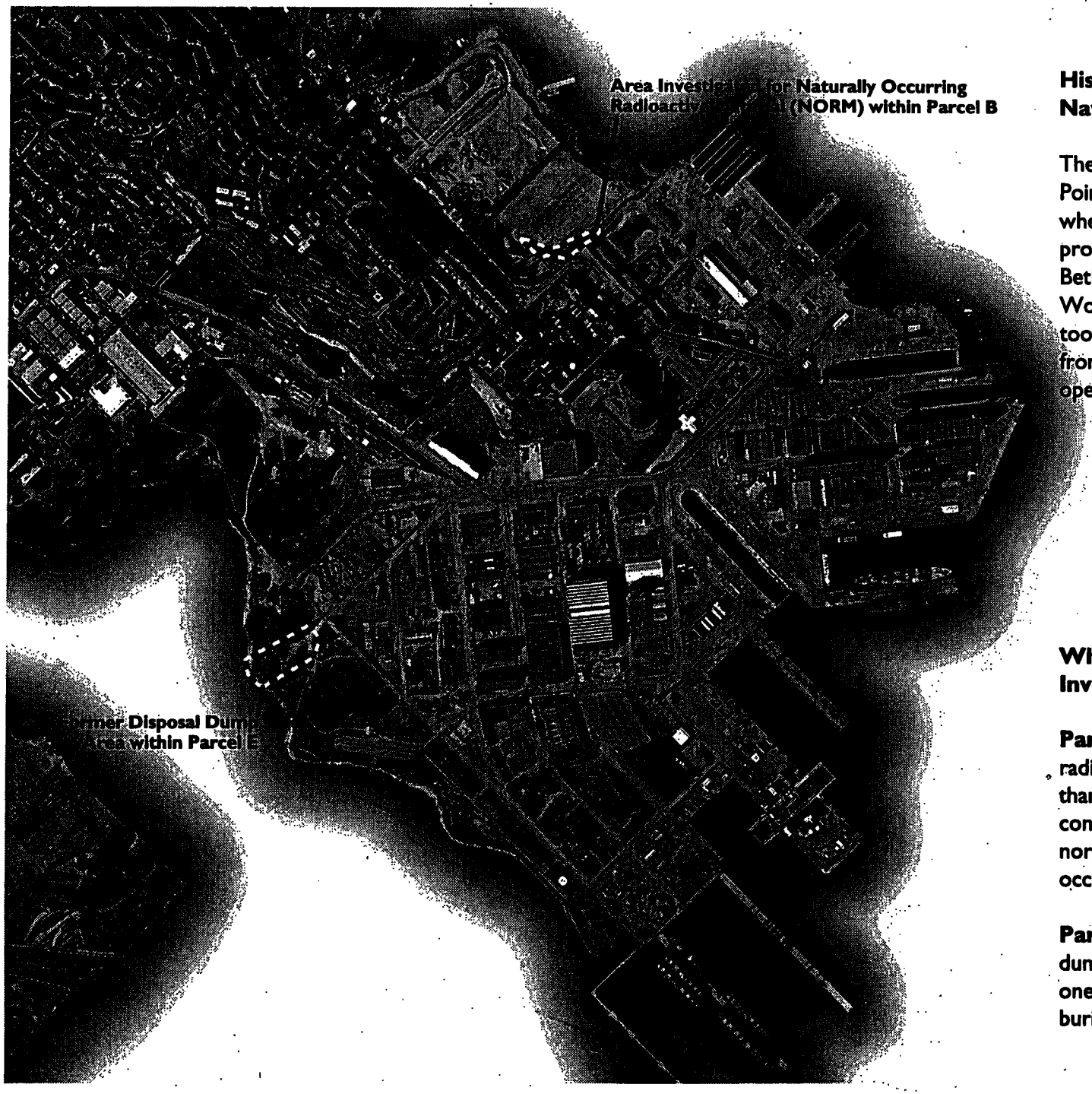
- Navy's investigation
- EPA's soil analysis
- Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials
- Conclusions

**Results of Radiation Investigations in Parcel E** (Ken Kasper)

- History of disposal activity in IR-02
- Previous investigations
- Navy's current investigation
- Radium dials
- Conclusions

**Conclusions and Summary**

Where do we go from here?




## History of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, 1940s -1960s

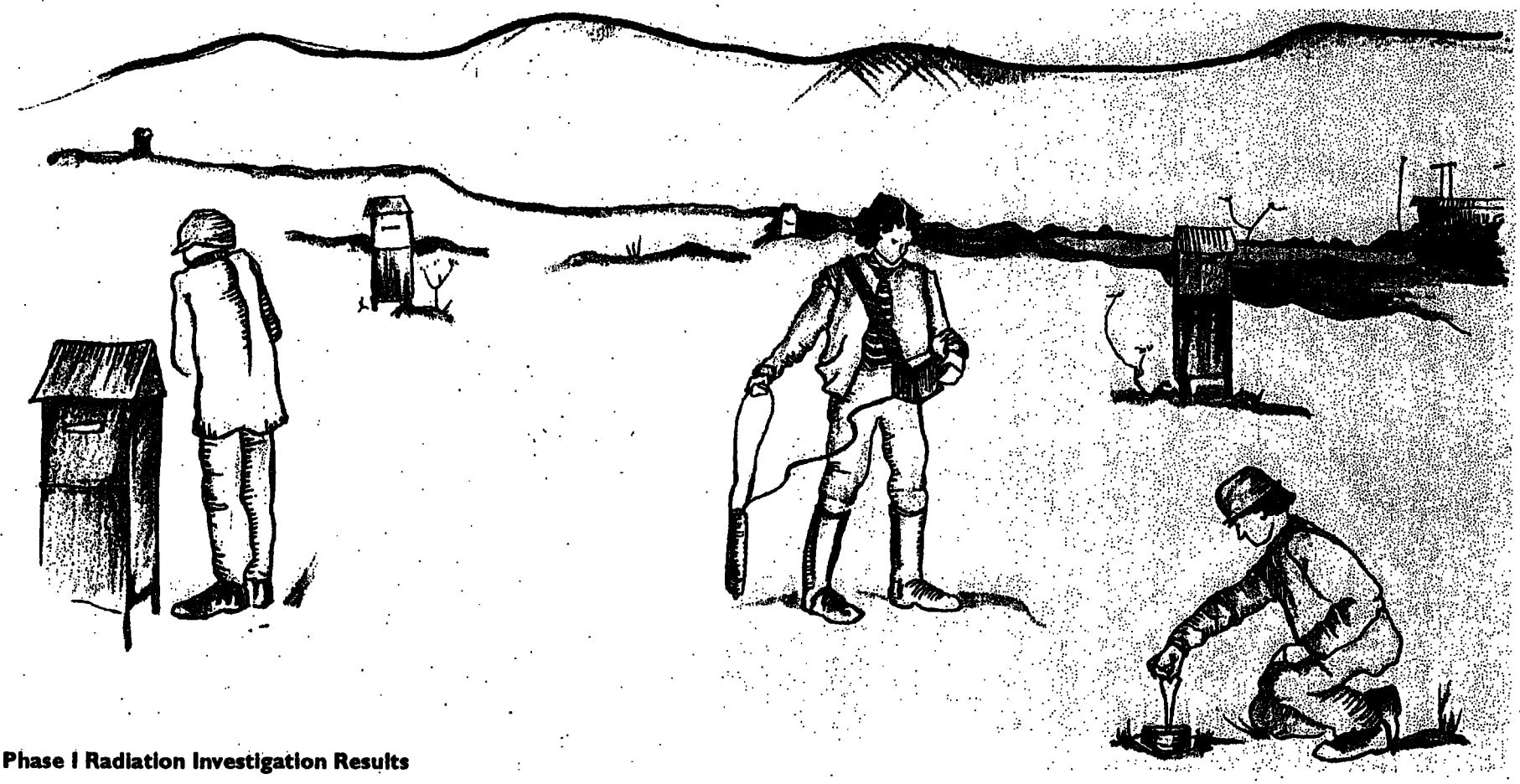
The land that is now Hunters Point was privately held until 1939 when the Navy purchased the property and leased it to Bethlehem Steel. At the start of World War II in 1941, the Navy took possession of the property from Bethlehem Steel and operated the shipyard until 1974.

## What the Radiation Investigation Found

**Parcel B** - slightly elevated radioactivity found in soils, in less than an acre of fill dirt used to construct a road bed, is due to normal amounts of naturally occurring radioactive materials .

**Parcel E** - the former disposal dump area, an area of less than one acre, was found to contain buried radium dials.

# 1991: History of Radiation Investigations



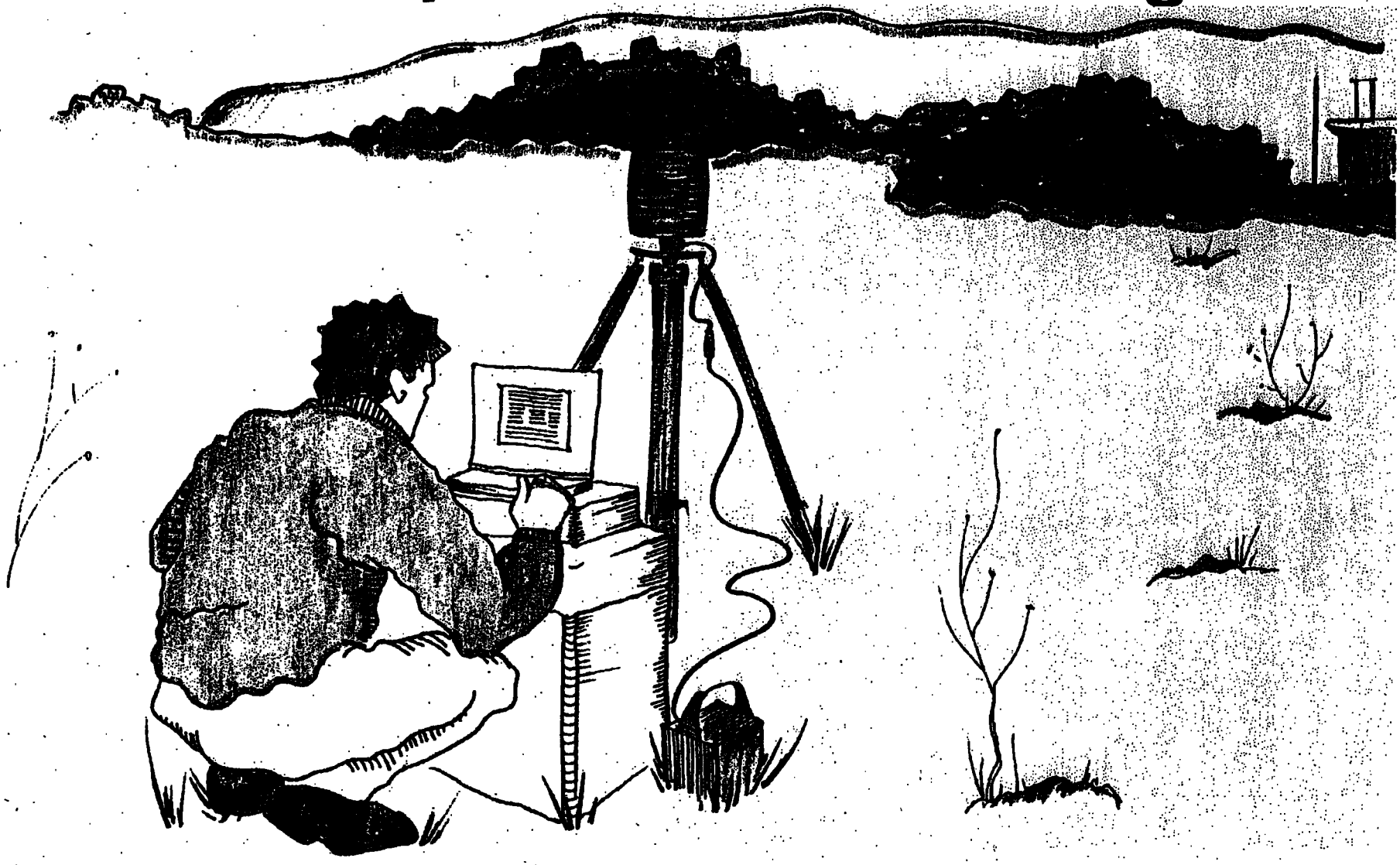
**Phase I Radiation Investigation Results**

Before radiation measurements in soil were made, the air was sampled to see if buried radium devices had increased radium dust in the air. Sampling was conducted on and off the shipyard. Results showed that the air is not contaminated with radium. Only natural radioactivity was detected; this natural radioactivity is the same level in air collected on and off the shipyard. The natural radioactivity detected is due to radioactive minerals normally found in the soil in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Following air sampling a surface radiation survey was conducted over a large area of Hunters Point Shipyard. Approximately 90 acres of former disposal areas were surveyed for radiation. To find where radium dials might be buried, soil and water samples were collected, and direct radiation measurements were made at the surface of the soil, and in the soil around groundwater wells.

Three areas were identified for further investigation: the former disposal dump area and the industrial landfill in Parcel E; and the small area in Parcel B where naturally occurring radioactive materials were identified. Fencing was installed around these areas to prevent people from accidentally walking into them. Results of the survey showed that radium is the only radioisotope found in soils at levels above natural background.

# 1991: History of Radiation Investigations



**Phase II Radiation Investigation**

Based on information provided by the Phase I radiation investigation, another investigation was started that used a combination of trenching, radiation measurements, and soil sampling and analysis to locate buried radium dials. The results of the Phase II radiation investigation show where radium dials are buried.

# Comparing the Strengths of Different Types of Radiation

**Sources of Radiation**

Natural radioactive atoms in the earth - primarily uranium, thorium, radium, radon, and potassium - and cosmic rays filtered through the atmosphere from outer space, immerse us in fluctuating amounts of radiation at all times. In addition to this natural background radiation, people are exposed to radiation from manufactured sources. These include medical applications, such as X-rays; consumer goods, such as color television sets and smoke detectors; the operation of the nuclear power industry; the manufacture of nuclear weapons; and fallout from nuclear weapons testing in the past. Of the total amount of radiation that the average person living in the United States is exposed to every year, 82 percent comes from natural sources (55 percent of this is from indoor radon, the importance of which has only recently been recognized), and 18 percent comes from non-natural sources. Medical diagnosis and therapy account for more than 90 percent of the dose from non-natural sources.

Some activities, occupations, and geographic areas expose a person to greater-than-average radiation. For example, a person living at an altitude of 5,000 feet in Denver, Colorado, receives nearly twice as much cosmic radiation from outer space as a person living at sea level in San Francisco, California. Residents in some parts of the country may be exposed to high concentrations of radon from soil.

Most people have received only small amounts of radiation from nuclear weapons production and testing. However, through accidental and planned releases, some employees and neighbors of these facilities have been exposed in the past to radiation doses far higher than would be allowed now.

**Glossary**

**activity.** The rate at which radioactive material emits radiation, stated in terms of the number of nuclear disintegrations occurring in a unit of time; the common unit of radioactivity is the curie (Ci).

**alpha particle.** Positively charged particle emitted by certain radioactive material, made up of two neutrons and two protons. It cannot penetrate clothing or the outer layer of skin.

**atom.** The basic component of all matter; it is the smallest part of an element having all the chemical properties of that element. Atoms are made of protons and neutrons (in the nucleus) and electrons.

**background radiation.** Radiation arising from natural radioactive material always present in the environment, including solar and cosmic radiation and radioactive elements in the upper atmosphere, the ground, building materials, and the human body.

**beta particle.** A negatively charged particle emitted in the radioactive decay of certain nuclides. A beta particle has mass and charge equal to that of an electron. It has a short range in air and low ability to penetrate other materials.

**curie.** A measure of the rate of radioactive decay; it is equivalent to the radioactivity of one gram of radium or 37 billion disintegrations per second. A nanocurie is one billionth of a curie; a picocurie is one trillionth of a curie.

**decay.** Disintegration of the nucleus of an unstable nuclide by spontaneous emission of charged particles, photons, or both.

**gamma radiation.** Short-wavelength electromagnetic radiation emitted in the radioactive decay of certain nuclides. Gamma rays are highly penetrating.

**half-life.** Time required for a radioactive substance to lose 50 percent of its activity by decay. The half-life of the radioisotope plutonium-239, for example, is about 24,000 years. Starting with a pound of plutonium-239, in 24,000 years there will be 1/2 pound of plutonium-239. In another 24,000 years there will be 1/4 pound, and so on. (A pound of actual material remains but it gradually becomes a stable element.)

**ionizing radiation.** Radiation capable of removing one or more electrons from atoms it encounters, leaving positively charged particles such as alpha and beta, and nonparticulate forms such as X-rays and gamma radiation. High enough doses of ionizing radiation may cause cellular damage. Nonionizing radiation includes visible, ultraviolet, and infrared light as well as radio waves.

**rad (radiation absorbed dose).** The amount, or dose, of ionizing radiation absorbed by any material, such as human tissue.

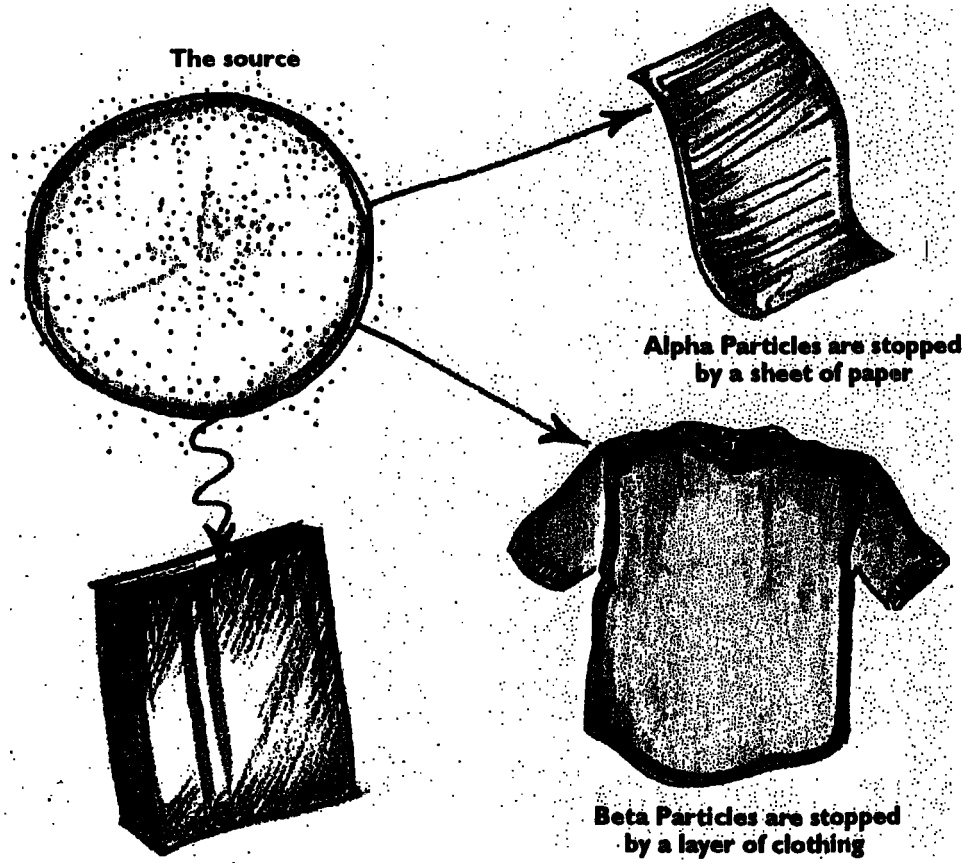
**radiation.** Particles or waves from atomic or nuclear processes (or from certain machines). Prolonged exposure to these particles and rays may be harmful.

**radioactive.** Of, caused by, or exhibiting radioactivity.

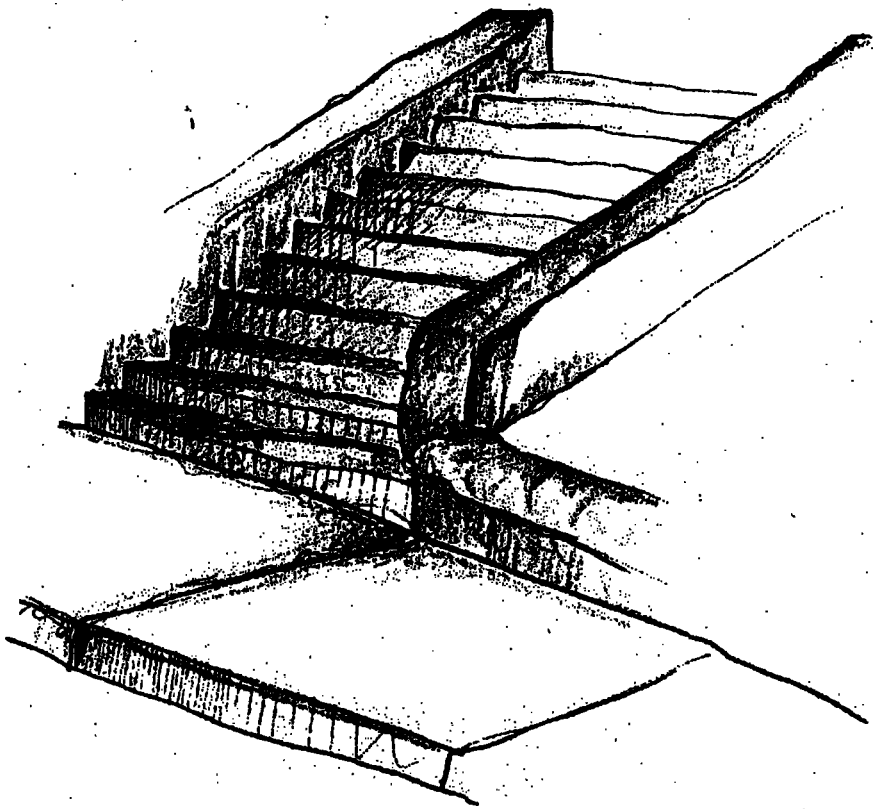
**radioactivity.** The spontaneous emission of radiation from the nucleus of an atom. Radioisotopes of elements lose particles and energy through this process of radioactive decay.

**radioisotope.** An unstable isotope of an element that will eventually undergo radioactive decay (i.e., disintegration).

**rem.** (roentgen equivalent man). Unit used in radiation protection to measure the amount of damage to human tissue from a dose of ionizing radiation.

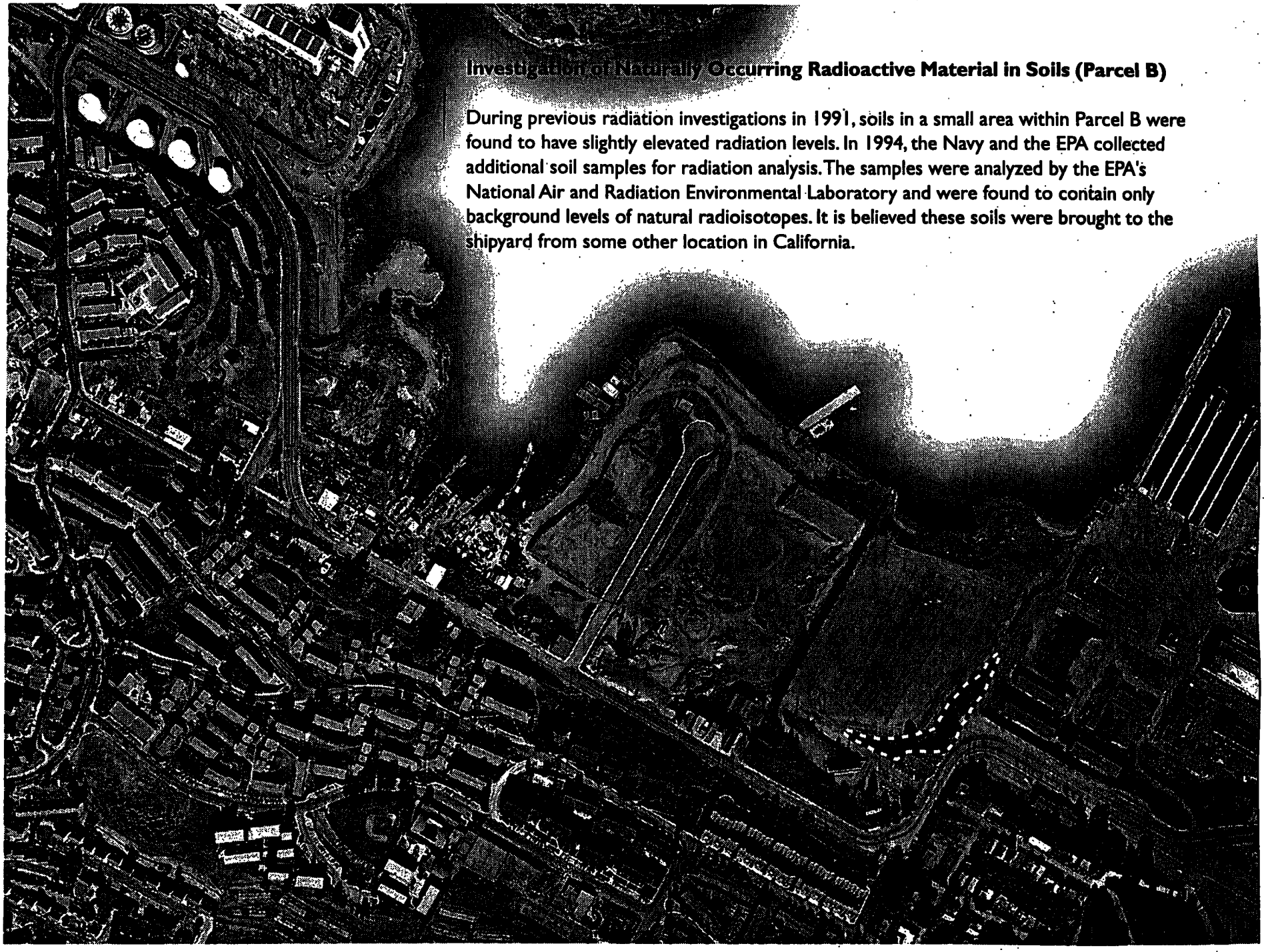


# Background Radiation and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials



Natural background radiation that we are exposed to every day comes from three specific sources: naturally radioactive rocks like granite found in soil; cosmic radiation from space; and to a lesser extent, naturally occurring radioisotopes that are present in the body. Radiation from rocks and cosmic radiation together are commonly called "background radiation" which varies according to location and elevation above sea level. This level of radiation can easily be measured and is used as a starting point; areas that have radiation levels above this may require investigation.

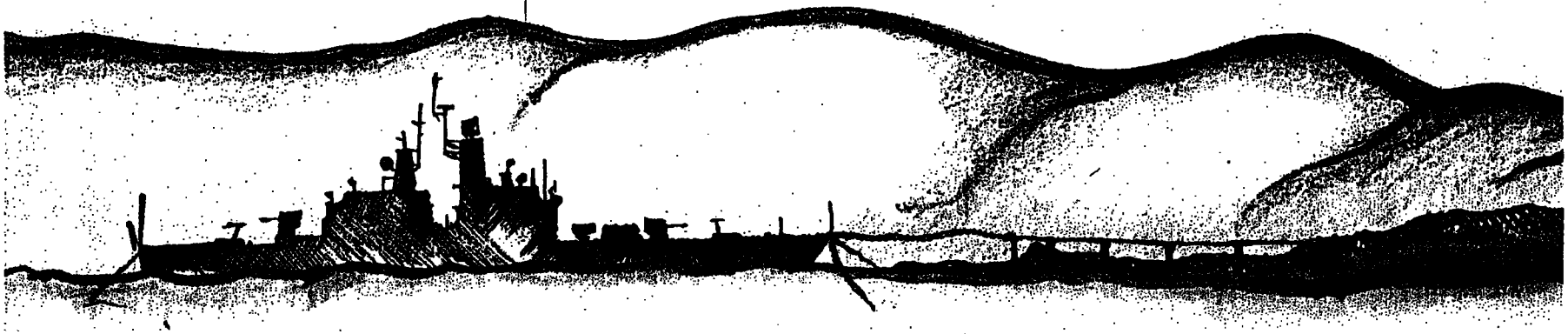
The soil used as fill in Parcel B has similar amounts of natural radioactivity as soils found in the Sierra Nevada mountains around Lake Tahoe and Yosemite. The amount of natural radioactivity in the fill at Parcel B is low, but when compared to other soil from the Hunters Point area that does not contain granite, its radioactivity seems higher. The natural radioactivity in the soil comes from rocks like granite which normally contains small amounts of uranium, thorium, and potassium. There are enough of these naturally occurring radioisotopes present in the soil at Parcel B, and in things like granite curbs, steps, and other building materials to be easily measured by radiation detectors.



## Investigation of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material in Soils (Parcel B)

During previous radiation investigations in 1991, soils in a small area within Parcel B were found to have slightly elevated radiation levels. In 1994, the Navy and the EPA collected additional soil samples for radiation analysis. The samples were analyzed by the EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory and were found to contain only background levels of natural radioisotopes. It is believed these soils were brought to the shipyard from some other location in California.

# 1940s - 1960s



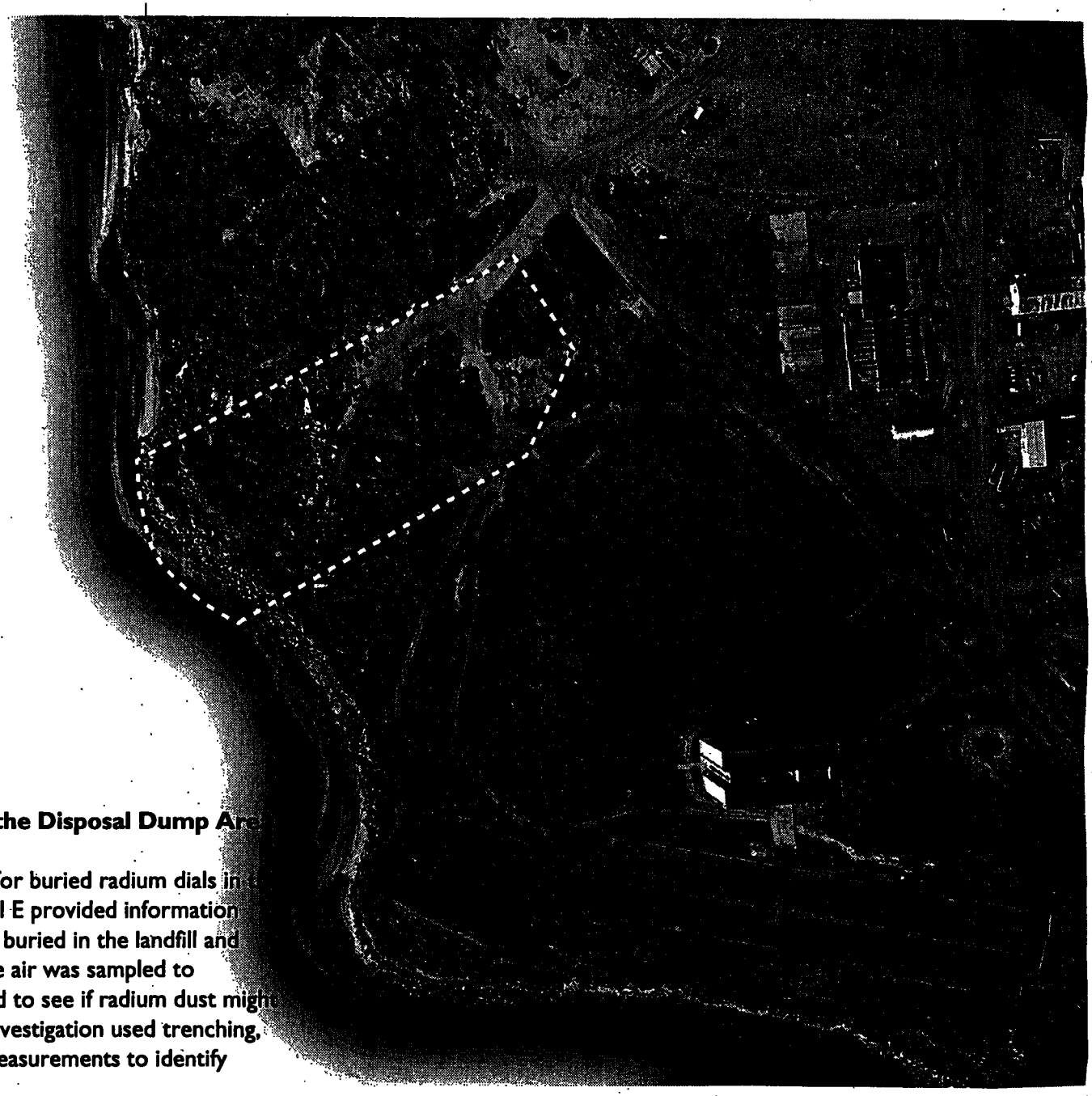
During World War II, many Navy ships in Pacific operations returned to Hunters Point for maintenance. Part of these maintenance operations included removal and replacement of defective and broken instruments that used radium dials. Radium was mixed with a special paint to make the numbers on the dials glow in the dark. These dials were similar to wrist watches that used radium to make the numbers easy to read at night.

# 1940s - 1960s

Up until the late 1960s, it was common industrial practice nationwide to dispose of unserviceable radium-containing dials by shallow land burial. At the time, these devices were disposed of with trash. Recent investigations have shown that the dials were disposed of in a particular area in Parcel E called the "disposal dump area".

# 1940s - 1960s

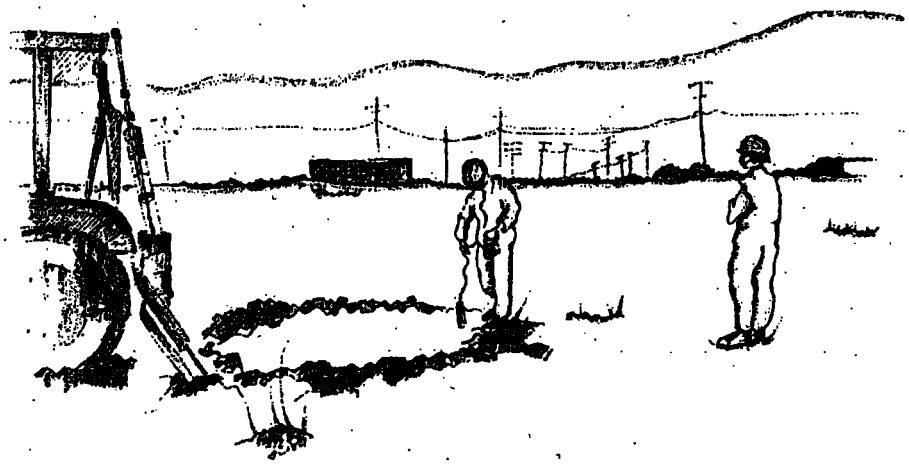
The disposal dump area is less than one acre in size. This area is a little larger than half a football field. The Navy buried the dials in this area by covering them over with dirt, rock, and trash. Dirt was trucked in from hillsides around the base. It was used to cover trash and to increase the usable land area of the base by filling the shallow mudflats around the shipyard.

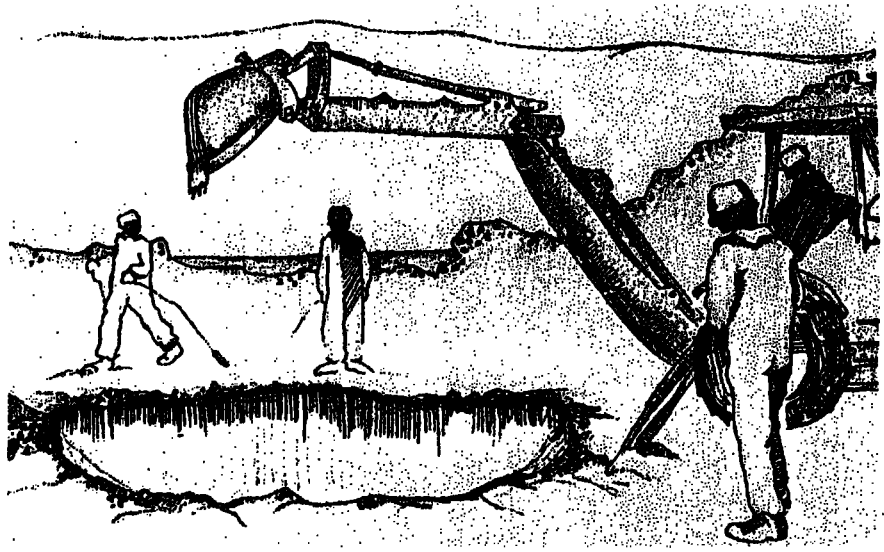


**Buried Radium Dials in the Disposal Dump Ar**

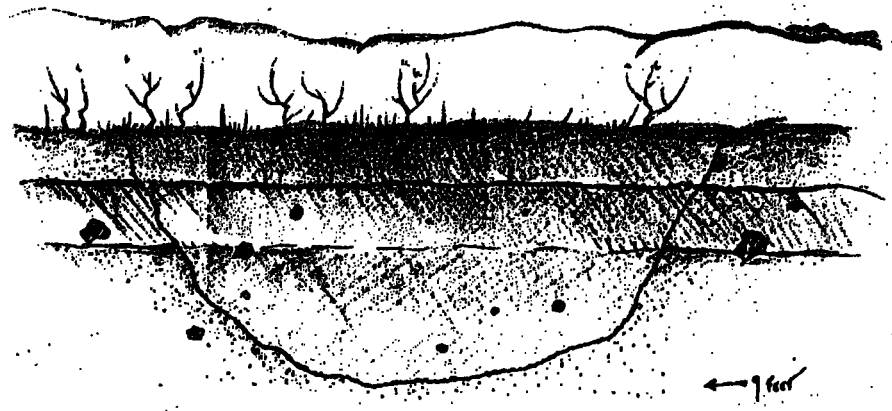
The radiation investigation for buried radium dials in disposal dump area in Parcel E provided information about how many dials were buried in the landfill and where they are located. The air was sampled to measure its radioactivity and to see if radium dust might be present in the air. The investigation used trenching, soil testing, and radiation measurements to identify where dials were buried.

# 1993: Trenching



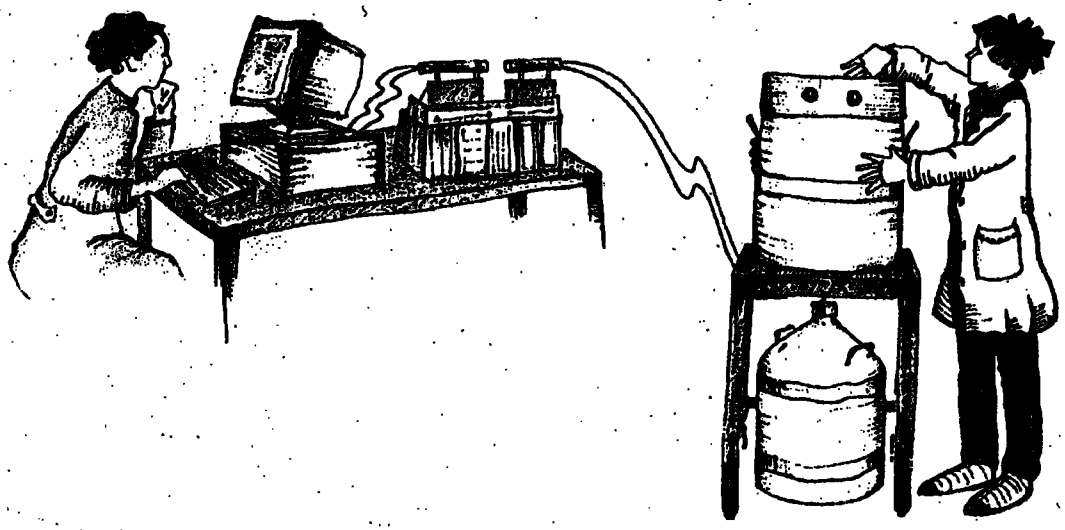


To find where the dials were buried, 45 trenches were dug to a maximum depth of 14 feet. Within those trenches, a total of 111 radium dials were found buried in the disposal dump as deep as 9 feet. This information was used to estimate how many dials might be buried in the disposal dump area and how much soil surrounded them.



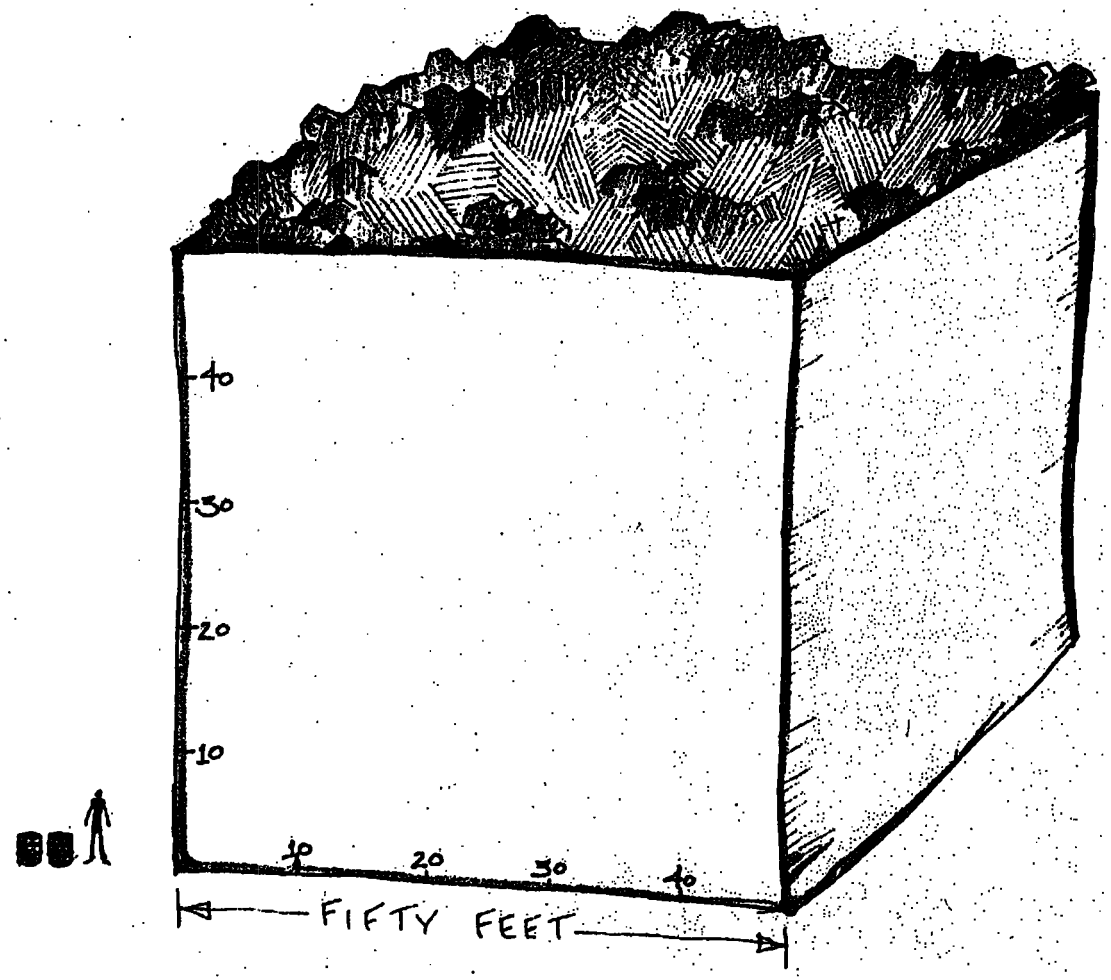
# 1993: Soil Analysis

Soil that surrounded these dials was tested for radium. Results show that radium paint on the dials stays very closely attached to them. Any radium paint that comes off a dial into the soil doesn't move more than a few inches from it.



# 1995: Report

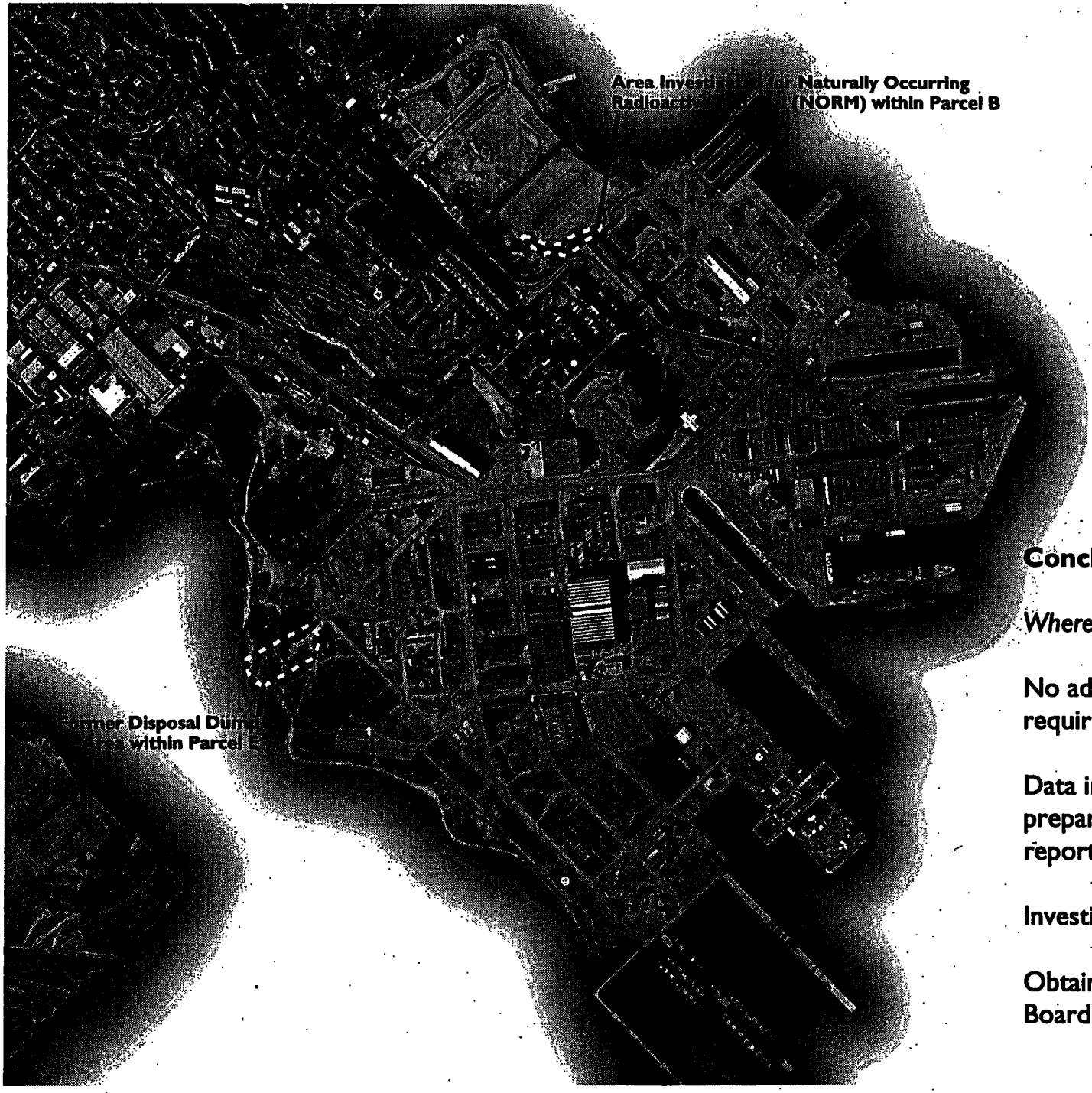
The total estimated amount of soil around the dials is about 5,500 cubic yards. This amount of soil would fill 550 dump trucks or an imaginary box 50 feet on a side. It is estimated that about 2,700 radium dials may be buried in this 5,500 cubic yards of soil. Radium dials were found randomly spread in the disposal dump area. Each dial is surrounded by about two cubic yards of soil; the same amount that would completely fill the bed of a large pickup truck.



# Radium in the Disposal Dump Area

Each buried dial has an average radioactivity of about one microcurie; around the same amount of radioactivity in two smoke detectors in the home. If 2,700 dials are buried in the disposal dump area and were placed together, they would fill about two 55 gallon drums.

The amount of radium in the disposal dump area is very small. The total amount of all the radium painted on all the dials together is less than 3 milligrams. That is less than one hundredth of the weight of a 325 milligram aspirin tablet.




## Conclusions

*Where We Go From Here*

No additional data collection required

Data in reports will be used to prepare a Remedial Investigation report

Investigate remedial options

Obtain Restoration Advisory Board member input

**DRAFT MINUTES OF THE**
**HUNTERS POINT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)**
**SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO**
**May-24-1995**

**Members Present:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Community Co-Chairman, Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard CAC | Al | Williams |
| Navy Co-Chairman, Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering | Michael | McClelland |
| CAL EPA-DTSC, Region 2, Berkeley, BCT member | Chien | Kao |
| Businesses of Hunters Point Shipyard | Scott | Madison |
| ARC/Arms Control Research Center | Donald | Meyers |
| US EPA, Federal Facilities Cleanup Office, BCT Member | Claire | Trombadore |
| African American Truckers | Charlie | Walker |
| Southeast Campus Advisory Board | Caroline | Washington |

**Members Absent:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bayview Homeowner's and Residential CDC | Nicolas | Agbabiaka |
| Community Member, Individual | Carolyn | Bailey |
| San Francisco Department of Public Health, Bureau of Toxics | Amy | Brownell |
| South East Economic Group, Inc. (SEED) | Sy-Allen | Browning |
| Bay Area Base Transition Coordinator | CDR Al | Elkins |
| Bay Area Air Quality Management District | Catherine | Fortney |
| Young Community Developers | Silk | Gaudain |
| US Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services | James | Haas |
| Community Member, Individual | Michael | Harris |
| Regional Water Quality Control Board | Richard | Hiett |
| Northern California Fleet Energy Independence Project | Karen | Huggins |
| Community Member, Individual | Wedrell | James |
| Law Offices of Leslie R. Katz | Leslie | Katz |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Region 9 | Denise | Klimas |
| California Dept of Fish and Game, CERCLA/NRDA Unit | Michael | Martin |
| Community Member, Individual | Ilean | McCoy |
| Community Member, Individual | Willie Be | McDowell |
| New Bayview Committee | Samuel A | Murray |
| US Department of the Interior | Corville | Nohava |
| San Francisco Redevelopment Agency | Byron | Rhett |
| Bay Conservation & Development Corporation (BCDC) | Jennifer | Ruffolo |
| Community Member, Individual | Jeffrey | Shaw |
| Bayview Hunters Point Enterprise Center | David | Umble |
| Community Member, Individual | Julia | Viera |
| UJAMAA Westbrook Hunters Point "A" East Residence Council | Gwenda | White |

**HUNTERS POINT ANNEX**
**RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING MINUTES**
**Southeast Community Facility**
**1800 Oakdale Avenue, San Francisco**

**Wednesday, May 24, 1995**

On May 24, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., the Hunters Point Annex (HPA) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) met in one of the conference rooms of the Southeast Community Center in San Francisco, California. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the radiation findings of the Navy at Parcels B and E.

These minutes summarize the items discussed during the RAB meeting; they are not a verbatim transcript. A list of the participants and a copy of the meeting agenda are attached.

## I. WELCOMING REMARKS/GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Michael McClelland, the Navy's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator (BEC) and Navy Co-Chair, called the meeting to order at 9:45 a.m. He welcomed all those attending the RAB meeting and called the roll of RAB members. He asked RAB members to provide any comments to the minutes for the April RAB meeting. Hearing no objections the minutes were approved by unanimous consent.

Mr. McClelland opened the floor to announcements. He announced two meetings of interest to the RAB members. A RAB training session is scheduled for June 2 through June 4 at San Francisco State University. The second meeting concerns the June 9 meeting sponsored by Congressman Ron Dellums (D-CA) dedicated to promote military conversion contracting opportunities.

Mr. Scott Madison suggested that announcements of this nature should be mailed to the RAB and to the community members. Mr. McClelland took this suggestion under advisement.

Mr. Charlie Walker expressed concern over the need to involve other African Americans in the RAB process. He requested that BDI work to involve more community members, especially African Americans in this process. Mr. McClelland noted that the telephone number for BDI is (415) 468-2200.

Ms. Alydda Mangelsdorf, U.S. EPA, stated that U.S. EPA will offer Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) to the HPA RAB community. The TAG availability will be published in the *San Francisco Examiner* on May 21 and the local Bayview newspaper on June 2. She also announced that this meeting is the last time she will participate on the RAB. Ms. Claire Trombadore, U.S. EPA will be Ms. Mangelsdorf's replacement on the RAB.

Mr. Madison asked that the Navy provide an update of San Francisco Mayor Frank Jordan's meeting in Washington, D.C. regarding the transfer of HPA property to the city and county of San Francisco.

Mr. Walker asked the Navy to consider providing refreshments at the RAB meeting. Mr. McClelland stated that he would review the request.

## II. PRESENTATION OF RADIATION INVESTIGATION REPORTS

Mr. McClelland introduced Mr. David Song, Engineering Field Activity West, to discuss the radiation investigation reports. Mr. Song explained that there are three reports presented to the RAB.

- Radiation Investigation Meeting Summary, February 2, 1995
- Technical Memorandum, Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material, March 27, 1995
- Results of Subsurface Radiation Investigation, Parcels B and E, Draft Report, March 27,1995

Mr. Song then introduced Lieutenant Commander (LCDR) Lino Fragoso from the Navy Radiological Affairs Support Office (RASO).

LCDR Fragoso explained that RASO which was established in 1987, provides technical support for the Navy for low level radioactive waste. He noted that RASO conducts health and safety training for the Navy and assists naval field divisions and reviews various studies and plans pertaining to radiation. LCDR Fragoso offered RASO's assistance to the RAB. He stated that a RASO official would train, upon request, RAB members on radiation issues if there is an interest with this RAB.

LCDR Fragoso noted that a memorandum was written on naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) found at IR-07 and IR-18 at Parcel B. This memorandum was sent to the Navy on February 16, 1995. He also briefed the RAB members on a report that was sent to the Navy on January 5, 1995 concerning the results of Parcel B and Parcel E Phase II radiation investigations. At this point, LCDR Fragoso introduced Mr. James Sickles, PRC Environmental Management, Inc. (PRC

Mr. Sickles introduced the presentation on the Results of Subsurface Radiation Investigation Report for Parcels B and E at HPA. Mr. Sickles then introduced Mr. Kenneth Kasper, PRC. ). Mr Kasper is PRC's health and safety expert responsible for radiation issues.

Mr. Kasper reviewed various key terms related to radiation investigations. He explained the basic meanings of radiation, radium, background radiation, and NORM. During Mr. Kasper's briefing, Mr. Sickles distributed a handout which explains these terms as well as summarizes the presentation. A copy of this handout is attached to these minutes. After his presentation, Mr. Kasper introduced Mr. David Preston, PRC. Mr. Preston is responsible for managing the radiation studies undertaken at HPA.

Mr. Preston discussed the NORM found in the soil samples taken at IR-07 and IR-18 at Parcel B. He demonstrated the location of the sites studied on the maps shown to the RAB. Copies of these maps are appended to these minutes. Mr. Preston explained that trenching investigations were conducted and elevated radiation in the form of radium 226 was found at the sites.

Mr. Steve Dean, EPA Region 9, explained that EPA performed sampling at the sites showing elevated radioactivity. Three samples were collected. Petrographic analyses were conducted on the soil to determine the source and activity of the radiation. EPA determined the source for the radioactivity was NORM and that it was bound in the granitic portion of the soil. Therefore, the EPA concluded that the radium did not come from human activity.

Mr. Walker expressed concern over the elevated levels of radioactivity found in the soil. Mr. Preston explained that the Navy takes a conservative approach and that the Navy wanted to conduct studies to confirm that no significant levels of radiation were present at the site. Mr. Sickles responded that the radioactivity in the soil is the same as the radioactivity occurring in the soil found at Lake Tahoe. At this point in the meeting, Mr. Kasper showed the RAB members a geiger-mueller (GM) detector ("geiger counter") and turned it on to demonstrate the background radiation present in the room.

Mr. Kasper discussed the results of the subsurface investigations conducted at parcel E. He reviewed the history of the disposal activity that took place at IR-02 in Parcel E. He noted that the results of the Phase II radiation investigation showed that there were radium dials buried at the site. He explained that the dials were similar to wrist watches in which radium was used to make the numbers glow in the dark. He explained that until the late 1960s, it was common industrial practice to dispose of unusable radium containing dials by burying them in shallow pits. In order to locate the dials 45 trenches were dug to a maximum depth of 14 feet. Within those trenches, a total of 111 radium dials were found buried as deep as 9 feet in the disposal dump at IR-02.

Ms. Amy Brownell, Department of Public Health, City of San Francisco, asked Mr. Kasper how the numbers of dials were calculated in the Parcel E landfill. Mr. Kasper explained that the numbers were extrapolated by calculating the approximate volume of soil to be removed and then estimated the number of dials in the soil based upon the number of dials found during trenching.

Mr. Walker stated that he felt the technical reports submitted to the RAB were not written in layman's language. He also suggested that one of the reasons for the low turnout by the public to the RAB meetings is that the general public might not understand the reports submitted to the RAB.

Mr. Walker asked what options are to be considered regarding the cleaning up of the landfill. Mr. Preston responded that a risk analysis will be conducted and the remediation will be addressed in the remedial report. Mr. Dean stated that there are a number of options to be considered: (1) no action; (2) treat the soil; (3) excavate (dig up soil and fill with new soil; (4) build a fence; and (5) build a cap over the landfill.

## III. CONCLUSION AND ACTION ITEMS

- The Navy will explore whether refreshments may be provided at the meetings.
- The Navy will look into mailing announcements to the RAB and community members.
- The Navy will look into how the information in the technical documents can be made available to the public in a more understandable format.
- The Navy will try to set up a discussion at the next RAB meeting regarding negotiations for the lease and transfer of HPA property to the City of San Francisco.

Mr. McClelland adjourned the meeting at 11:35 a.m. The next RAB meeting will be held on Wednesday, June 28 from 9:30 a.m. at the Southeast Community Center, 1800 Oakdale Avenue, San Francisco.

# AGENDA
# HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
# RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

DATE: May 24, 1995

LOCATION: Southeast Community Center
Community Room
1800 Oakdale Avenue
San Francisco

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9:30 | 1. | Call to Order Co-chairs |
| 9:30 | 2. | Roll Call |
| 9:35 | 3. | Approval of Minutes for April 25, 1995 Meeting |
| 9:45 | 4. | Announcements by Co-chairs |
| 10:00 | 5. | Presentation on Radiological Affairs Support Office (RASO) by LCDR Fragoso of RASO |
| 10:15 | 6. | Presentation on Report of Subsurface Radiation Investigation in Parcels B & E by Mr. Martinez of PRC. |
| 10:50 | 7. | Public Input, Questions, and Discussion with the RAB |
| 11:05 | 7. | Recommendations for Agenda Items for June 28, 1995 RAB |
| 11:15 | 9. | Adjournment |

Michael McClelland
Navy Co-chair
Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board

May 15, 1995

Dear Fellow RAB Members,

Enclosed is a copy of the tentative agenda for the next RAB meeting on Wednesday morning at 9:30am the 24h of May and a draft copy of the minutes for the April 25 RAB meeting. At this meeting we will have the presentation on the radiation investigation in Parcels B & E that we were not able to present at the last RAB meeting.

I hope you are able to attend.

Sincerely,

Mike

Michael McClelland

MAY-19-1995 10:23 FROM DAILY JOURNAL CORP TO 14157441796 P.01

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 9 SAN FRANCISCO

## PUBLIC NOTICE

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT FOR THE HUNTERS POINT NAVAL SHIPYARD SUPERFUND SITE

Effective June 1, 1995, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9 is announcing the availability of a $50,000 Technical Assistance Grant for the Bayview Hunters Point community. The purpose of the grant is to help local residents learn more about the environmental investigation, and participate in cleanup decisions for the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Superfund Site. To ensure that all community views are represented in the recipient group, EPA encourages all citizen groups interested in applying or participating in the TAG activities to consolidate, and file a joint application. (The TAG will be awarded to only one community group).

If community groups are unable to form a coalition for the purpose of applying for the grant, separate grant applications may be submitted to EPA at the address below. Additionally, community organizations in this category must forward a Letter of Intent to file an application to EPA **no later than July 1, 1995**. All groups will then have an additional 30 days to file an application. All applications must then be filed within **60 days** of June 1, 1995. However, if only one group submits a Letter of Intent, the grant application must be completed and forwarded to EPA **no later than July 1, 1995.**

Community groups that require additional time to draft a Letter of Intent or to file an application should, as soon as possible but no later than June 30, submit to EPA a written request for consideration of an extension. Letters of Intent to apply for a TAG for the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Superfund site, as well as TAG applications or requests for extensions, should be sent to:

**Dorothy Wilson, Community Relations Specialist**
**U.S. EPA Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street (H-1-1), San Francisco, CA 94105**

To request an application, you may also call Dorothy at 415/744-2179 or toll-free 1-800-231-3075. If you have questions about the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program, and/or would like to participate in a workshop hosted by EPA to explain how the TAG program works, please call or write the above EPA representative.

Ad Will appear May 31, 1995 in the SF Examiner, June 2, 1995 in the Independent and The New Bayview Newspapers.

5/24/95
RAB

# Presentation of Radiation Investigation Reports

**Introduction**

**Presentation of results provided in two draft reports**

1. Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material in Soils at IR-07 and IR-18 Parcel B (Jim Sickles)

2. Results of Radiation Investigations in Parcels B and E

   - Presentation format
   - Time
   - Questions and answers
   - History of radiation investigations

**Review of key terms:** (Ken Kasper)

   - Radiation
   - Radium
   - Background Radiation
   - Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM)

**Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material in Soils at IR-07 and IR-18 Parcel B** (David Preston)

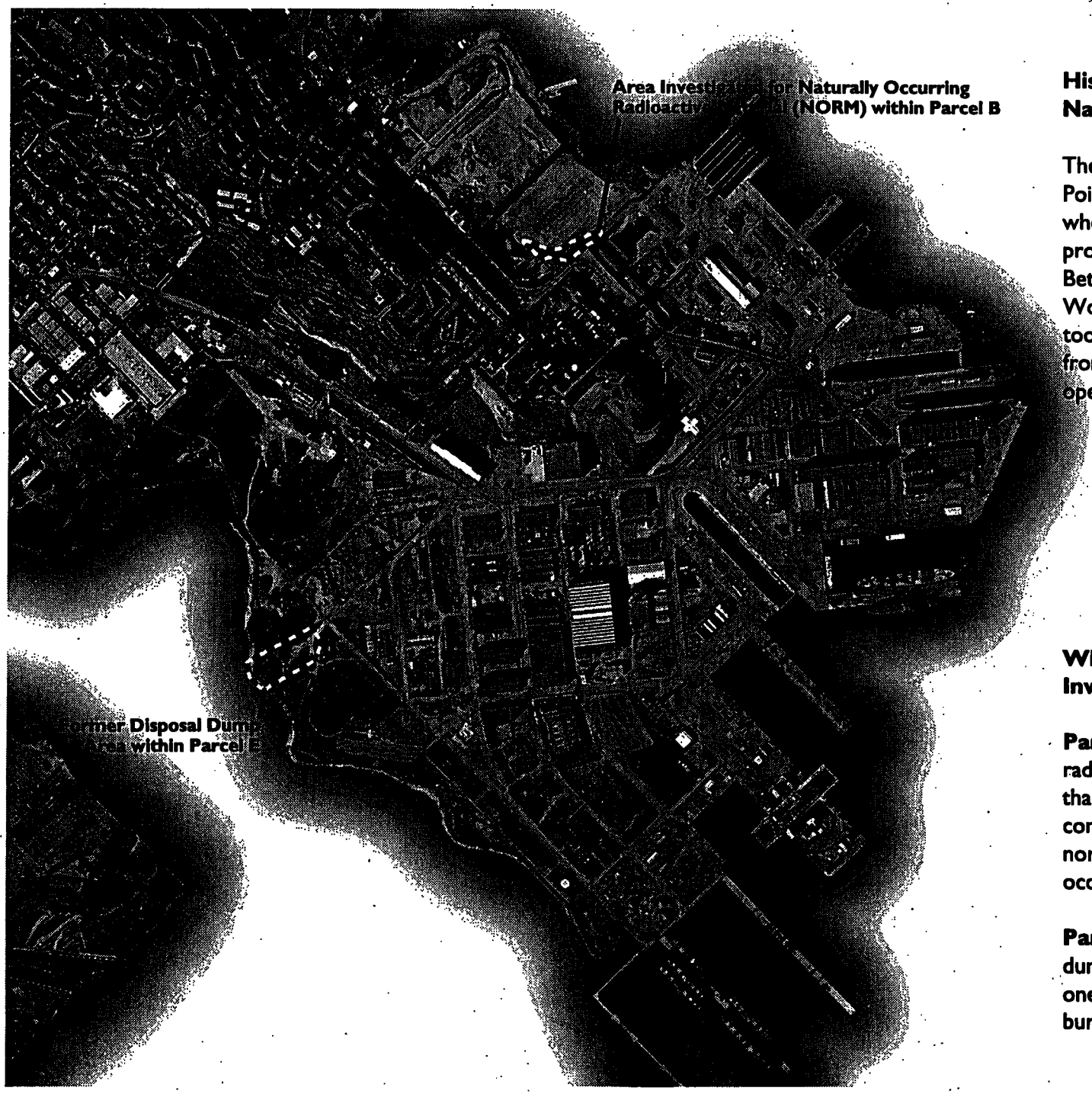
   - Navy's investigation
   - EPA's soil analysis
   - Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials
   - Conclusions

**Results of Radiation Investigations in Parcel E** (Ken Kasper)

   - History of disposal activity in IR-02
   - Previous investigations
   - Navy's current investigation
   - Radium dials
   - Conclusions

**Conclusions and Summary**

Where do we go from here?




## History of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, 1940s -1960s

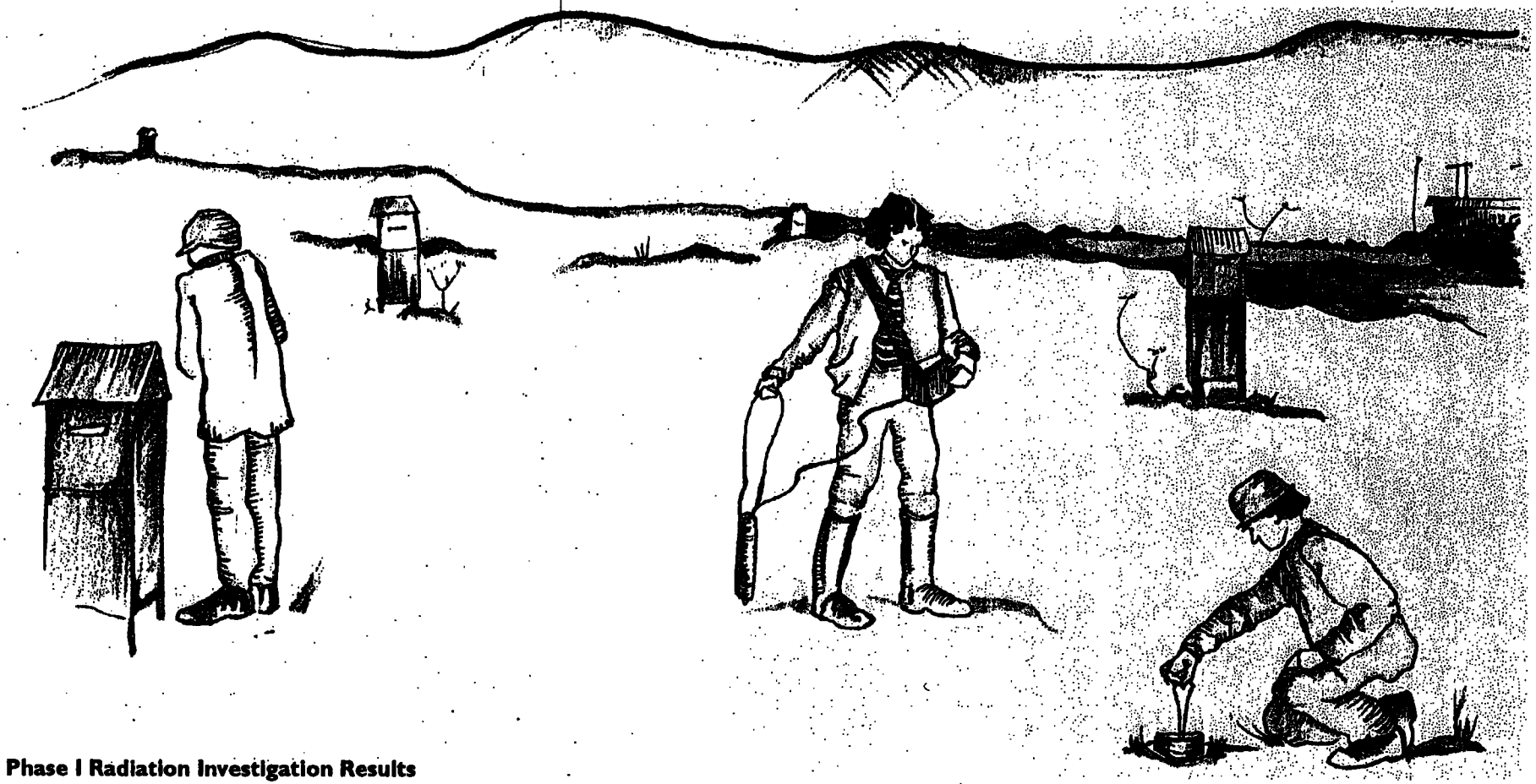
The land that is now Hunters Point was privately held until 1939 when the Navy purchased the property and leased it to Bethlehem Steel. At the start of World War II in 1941, the Navy took possession of the property from Bethlehem Steel and operated the shipyard until 1974.

## What the Radiation Investigation Found

**Parcel B** - slightly elevated radioactivity found in soils, in less than an acre of fill dirt used to construct a road bed, is due to normal amounts of naturally occurring radioactive materials .

**Parcel E** - the former disposal dump area, an area of less than one acre, was found to contain buried radium dials.

# 1991: History of Radiation Investigations



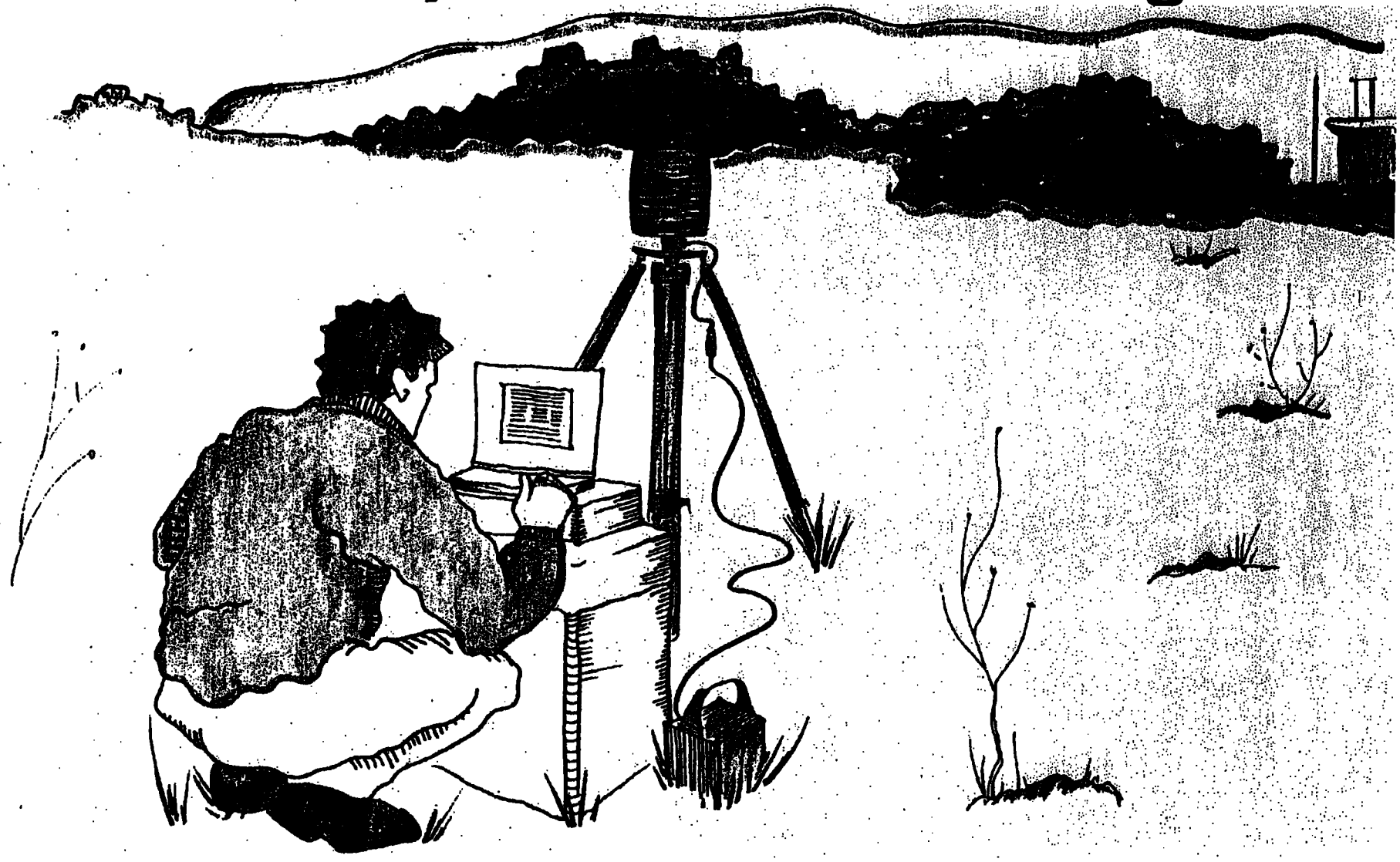
**Phase I Radiation Investigation Results**

Before radiation measurements in soil were made, the air was sampled to see if buried radium devices had increased radium dust in the air. Sampling was conducted on and off the shipyard. Results showed that the air is not contaminated with radium. Only natural radioactivity was detected; this natural radioactivity is the same level in air collected on and off the shipyard. The natural radioactivity detected is due to radioactive minerals normally found in the soil in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Following air sampling a surface radiation survey was conducted over a large area of Hunters Point Shipyard. Approximately 90 acres of former disposal areas were surveyed for radiation. To find where radium dials might be buried, soil and water samples were collected, and direct radiation measurements were made at the surface of the soil, and in the soil around groundwater wells.

Three areas were identified for further investigation: the former disposal dump area and the industrial landfill in Parcel E; and the small area in Parcel B where naturally occurring radioactive materials were identified. Fencing was installed around these areas to prevent people from accidentally walking into them. Results of the survey showed that radium is the only radioisotope found in soils at levels above natural background.

# 1991: History of Radiation Investigations



**Phase II Radiation Investigation**

Based on information provided by the Phase I radiation investigation, another investigation was started that used a combination of trenching, radiation measurements, and soil sampling and analysis to locate buried radium dials. The results of the Phase II radiation investigation show where radium dials are buried.

# Comparing the Strengths of Different Types of Radiation

**Sources of Radiation**

Natural radioactive atoms in the earth - primarily uranium, thorium, radium, radon, and potassium - and cosmic rays filtered through the atmosphere from outer space, immerse us in fluctuating amounts of radiation at all times. In addition to this natural background radiation, people are exposed to radiation from manufactured sources. These include medical applications, such as X-rays; consumer goods, such as color television sets and smoke detectors; the operation of the nuclear power industry; the manufacture of nuclear weapons; and fallout from nuclear weapons testing in the past. Of the total amount of radiation that the average person living in the United States is exposed to every year, 82 percent comes from natural sources (55 percent of this is from indoor radon, the importance of which has only recently been recognized), and 18 percent comes from non-natural sources. Medical diagnosis and therapy account for more than 90 percent of the dose from non-natural sources.

Some activities, occupations, and geographic areas expose a person to greater-than-average radiation. For example, a person living at an altitude of 5,000 feet in Denver, Colorado, receives nearly twice as much cosmic radiation from outer space as a person living at sea level in San Francisco, California. Residents in some parts of the country may be exposed to high concentrations of radon from soil.

Most people have received only small amounts of radiation from nuclear weapons production and testing. However, through accidental and planned releases, some employees and neighbors of these facilities have been exposed in the past to radiation doses far higher than would be allowed now.

**Glossary**

**activity.** The rate at which radioactive material emits radiation, stated in terms of the number of nuclear disintegrations occurring in a unit of time; the common unit of radioactivity is the curie (Ci).

**alpha particle.** Positively charged particle emitted by certain radioactive material, made up of two neutrons and two protons. It cannot penetrate clothing or the outer layer of skin.

**atom.** The basic component of all matter; it is the smallest part of an element having all the chemical properties of that element. Atoms are made of protons and neutrons (in the nucleus) and electrons.

**background radiation.** Radiation arising from natural radioactive material always present in the environment, including solar and cosmic radiation and radioactive elements in the upper atmosphere, the ground, building materials, and the human body.

**beta particle.** A negatively charged particle emitted in the radioactive decay of certain nuclides. A beta particle has mass and charge equal to that of an electron. It has a short range in air and low ability to penetrate other materials.

**curie.** A measure of the rate of radioactive decay; it is equivalent to the radioactivity of one gram of radium or 37 billion disintegrations per second. A nanocurie is one billionth of a curie; a picocurie is one trillionth of a curie.

**decay.** Disintegration of the nucleus of an unstable nuclide by spontaneous emission of charged particles, photons, or both.

**gamma radiation.** Short-wavelength electromagnetic radiation emitted in the radioactive decay of certain nuclides. Gamma rays are highly penetrating.

**half-life.** Time required for a radioactive substance to lose 50 percent of its activity by decay. The half-life of the radioisotope plutonium-239, for example, is about 24,000 years. Starting with a pound of plutonium-239, in 24,000 years there will be 1/2 pound of plutonium-239, in another 24,000 years there will be 1/4 pound, and so on. (A pound of actual material remains but it gradually becomes a stable element.)

**ionizing radiation.** Radiation capable of removing one or more electrons from atoms it encounters; leaving positively charged particles such as alpha and beta, and nonparticulate forms such as X-rays and gamma radiation. High enough doses of ionizing radiation may cause cellular damage. Nonionizing radiation includes visible, ultraviolet, and infrared light as well as radio waves.

**rad (radiation absorbed dose).** The amount, or dose, of ionizing radiation absorbed by any material, such as human tissue.

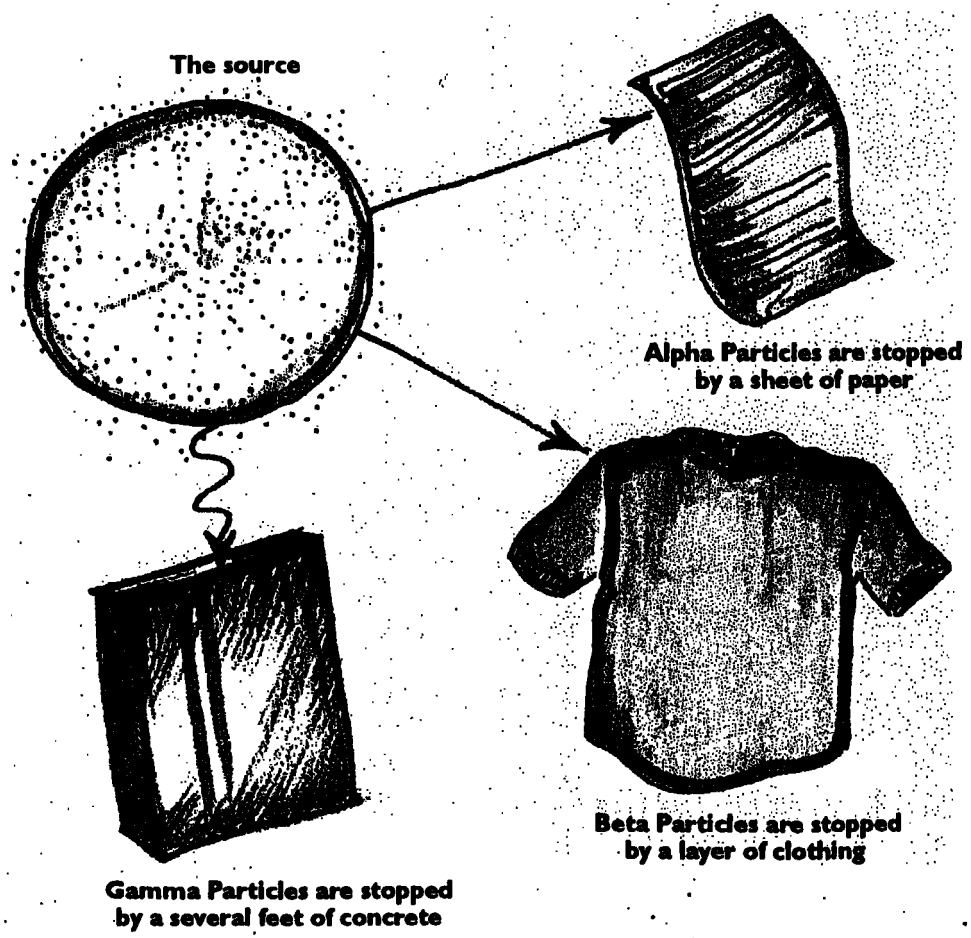
**radiation.** Particles or waves from atomic or nuclear processes (or from certain machines). Prolonged exposure to these particles and rays may be harmful.

**radioactive.** Of, caused by, or exhibiting radioactivity.

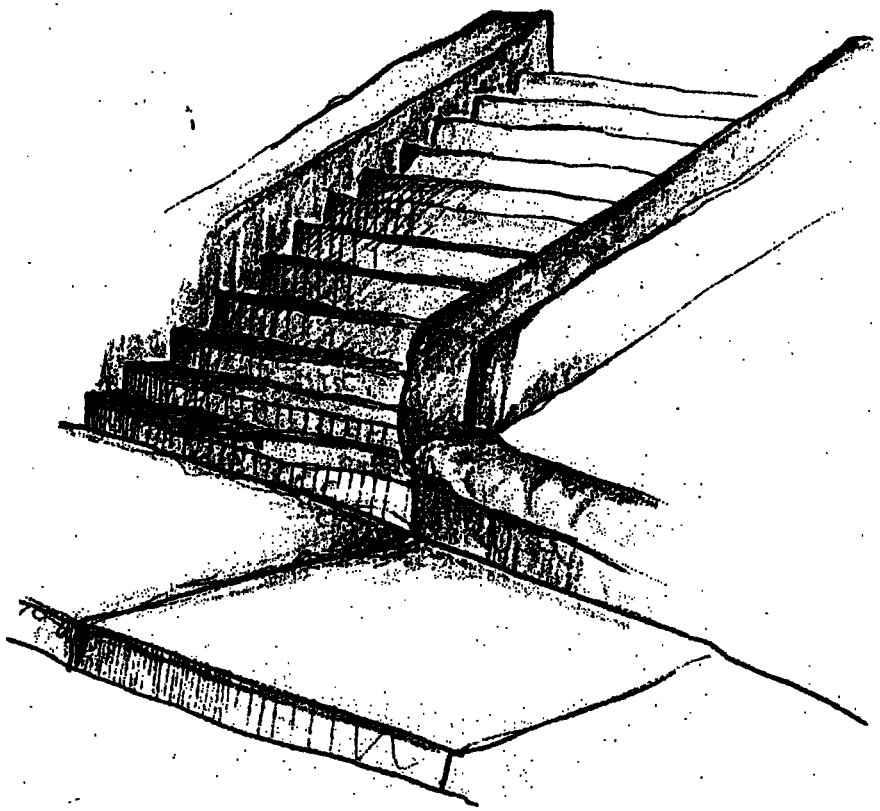
**radioactivity.** The spontaneous emission of radiation from the nucleus of an atom. Radioisotopes of elements lose particles and energy through this process of radioactive decay.

**radioisotope.** An unstable isotope of an element that will eventually undergo radioactive decay (i.e., disintegration).

**rem.** (roentgen equivalent man). Unit used in radiation protection to measure the amount of damage to human tissue from a dose of ionizing radiation.

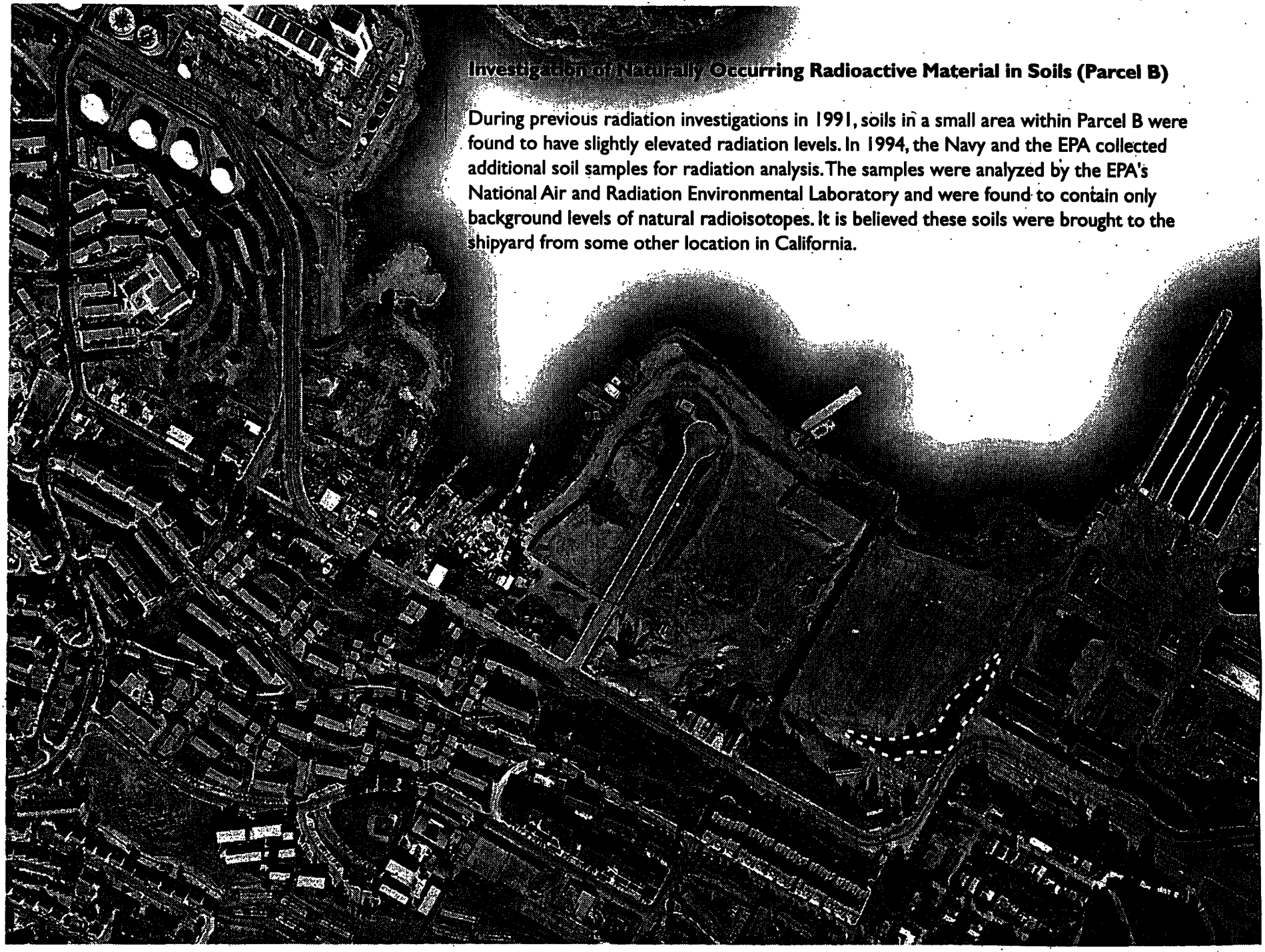


# Background Radiation and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials



Natural background radiation that we are exposed to every day comes from three specific sources: naturally radioactive rocks like granite found in soil; cosmic radiation from space; and to a lesser extent, naturally occurring radioisotopes that are present in the body. Radiation from rocks and cosmic radiation together are commonly called "background radiation" which varies according to location and elevation above sea level. This level of radiation can easily be measured and is used as a starting point; areas that have radiation levels above this may require investigation.

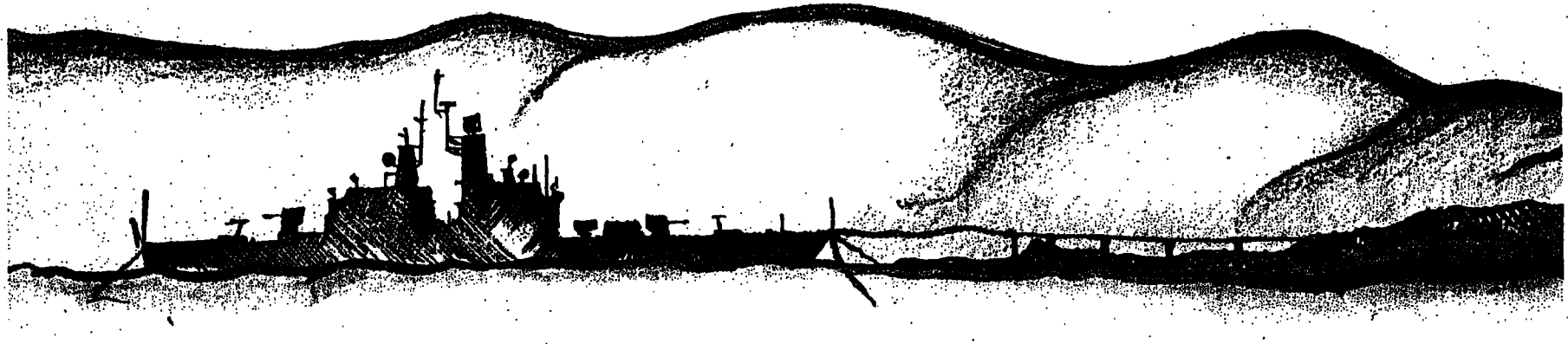
The soil used as fill in Parcel B has similar amounts of natural radioactivity as soils found in the Sierra Nevada mountains around Lake Tahoe and Yosemite. The amount of natural radioactivity in the fill at Parcel B is low, but when compared to other soil from the Hunters Point area that does not contain granite, its radioactivity seems higher. The natural radioactivity in the soil comes from rocks like granite which normally contains small amounts of uranium, thorium, and potassium. There are enough of these naturally occurring radioisotopes present in the soil at Parcel B, and in things like granite curbs, steps, and other building materials to be easily measured by radiation detectors.



## Investigation of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material in Soils (Parcel B)

During previous radiation investigations in 1991, soils in a small area within Parcel B were found to have slightly elevated radiation levels. In 1994, the Navy and the EPA collected additional soil samples for radiation analysis. The samples were analyzed by the EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory and were found to contain only background levels of natural radioisotopes. It is believed these soils were brought to the shipyard from some other location in California.

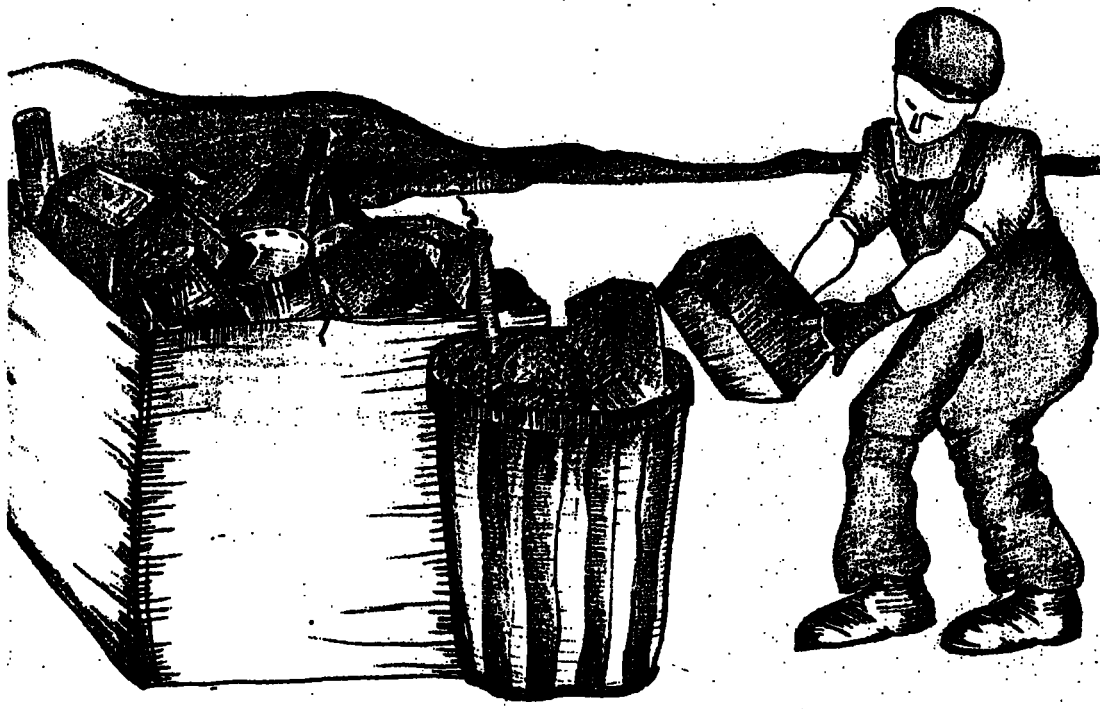
# 1940s - 1960s



During World War II, many Navy ships in Pacific operations returned to Hunters Point for maintenance. Part of these maintenance operations included removal and replacement of defective and broken instruments that used radium dials. Radium was mixed with a special paint to make the numbers on the dials glow in the dark. These dials were similar to wrist watches that used radium to make the numbers easy to read at night.

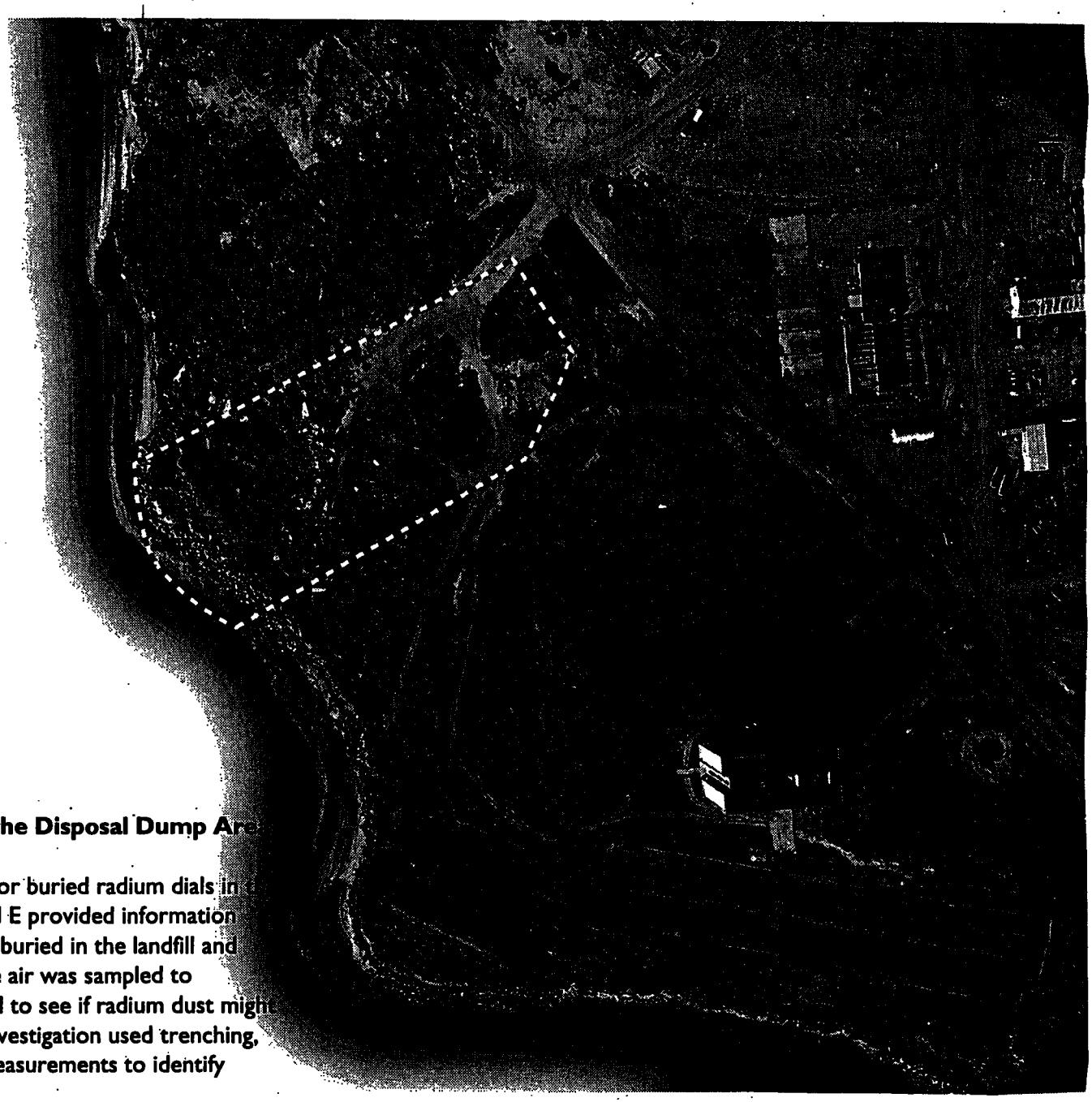
# 1940s - 1960s

Up until the late 1960s, it was common industrial practice nationwide to dispose of unserviceable radium-containing dials by shallow land burial. At the time, these devices were disposed of with trash. Recent investigations have shown that the dials were disposed of in a particular area in Parcel E called the "disposal dump area".



# 1940s - 1960s

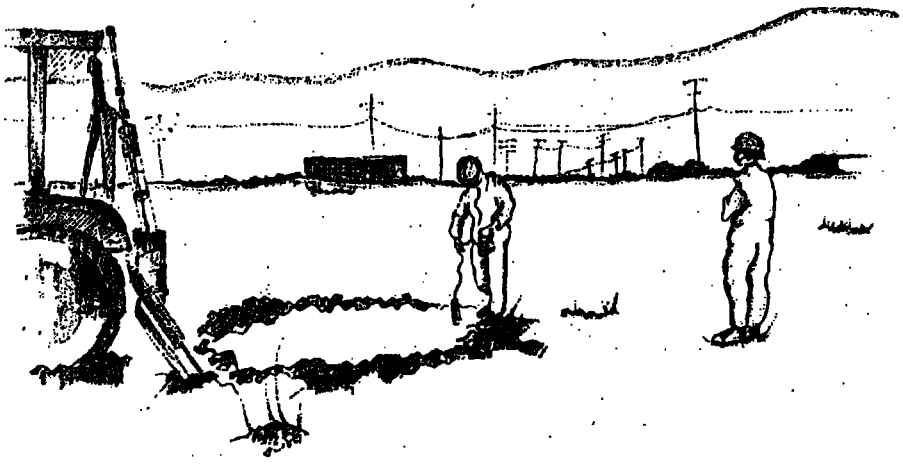
The disposal dump area is less than one acre in size. This area is a little larger than half a football field. The Navy buried the dials in this area by covering them over with dirt, rock, and trash. Dirt was trucked in from hillsides around the base. It was used to cover trash and to increase the usable land area of the base by filling the shallow mudflats around the shipyard.

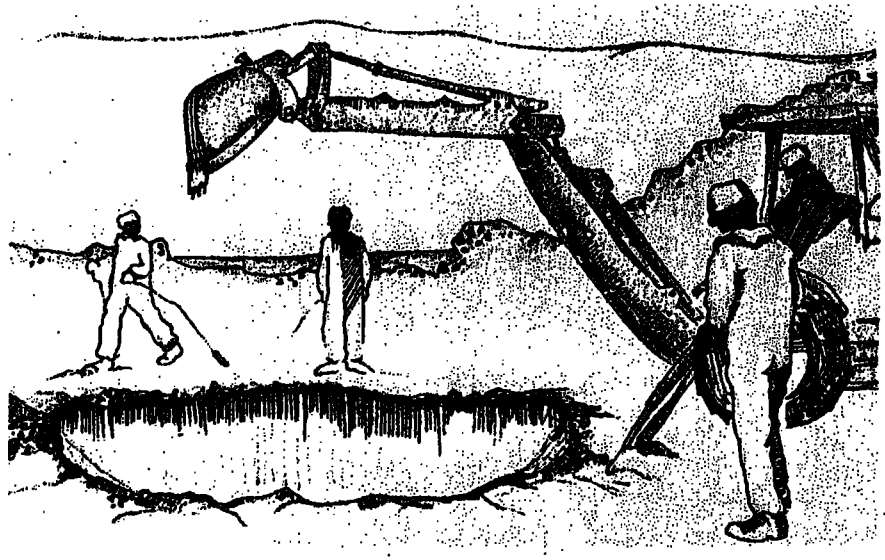


**Buried Radium Dials in the Disposal Dump Ar**

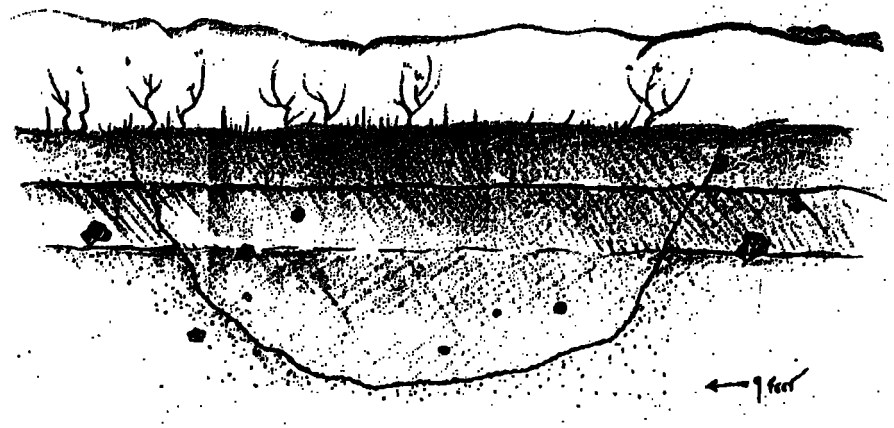
The radiation investigation for buried radium dials in disposal dump area in Parcel E provided information about how many dials were buried in the landfill and where they are located. The air was sampled to measure its radioactivity and to see if radium dust might be present in the air. The investigation used trenching, soil testing, and radiation measurements to identify where dials were buried.

# 1993: Trenching



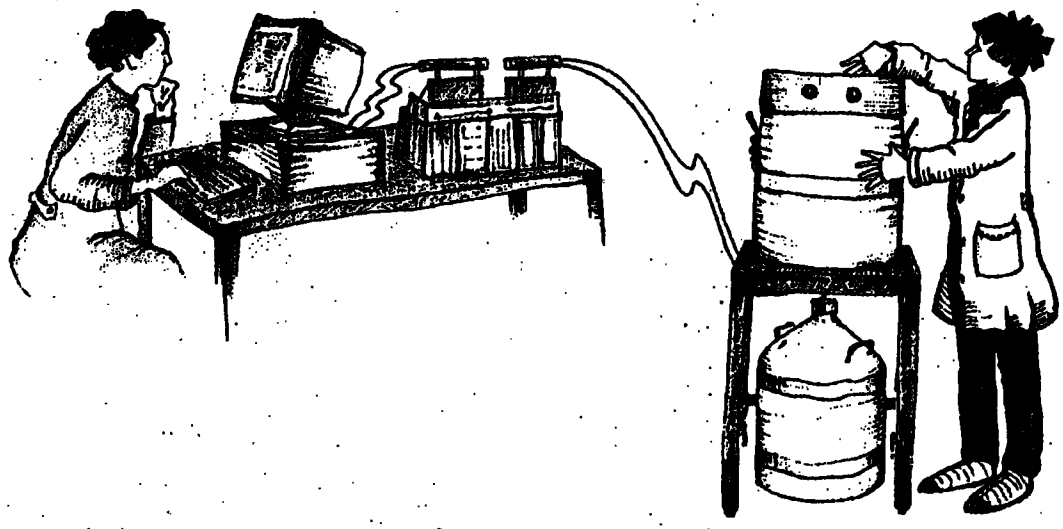


To find where the dials were buried, 45 trenches were dug to a maximum depth of 14 feet. Within those trenches, a total of 111 radium dials were found buried in the disposal dump as deep as 9 feet. This information was used to estimate how many dials might be buried in the disposal dump area and how much soil surrounded them.



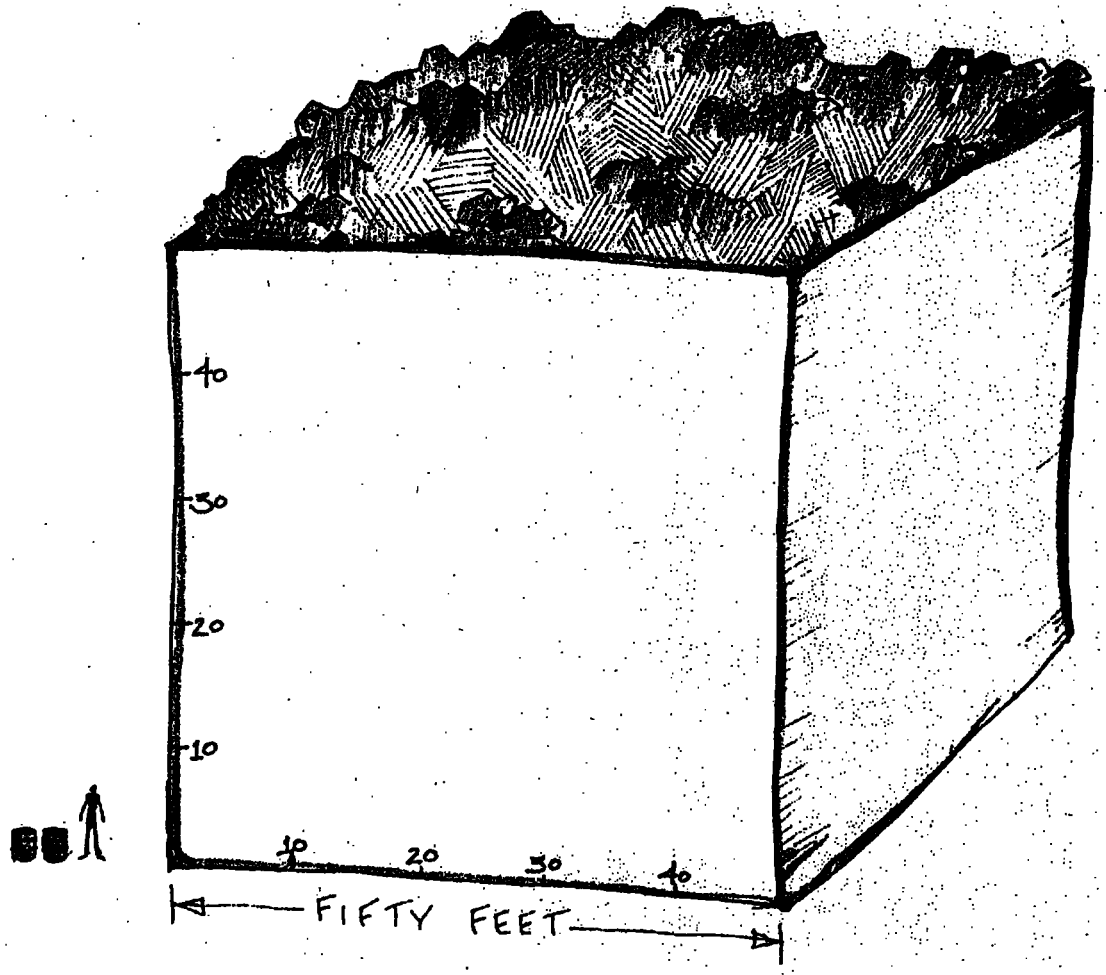
# 1993: Soil Analysis

Soil that surrounded these dials was tested for radium. Results show that radium paint on the dials stays very closely attached to them. Any radium paint that comes off a dial into the soil doesn't move more than a few inches from it.



# 1995: Report

The total estimated amount of soil around the dials is about 5,500 cubic yards. This amount of soil would fill 550 dump trucks or an imaginary box 50 feet on a side. It is estimated that about 2,700 radium dials may be buried in this 5,500 cubic yards of soil. Radium dials were found randomly spread in the disposal dump area. Each dial is surrounded by about two cubic yards of soil; the same amount that would completely fill the bed of a large pickup truck.

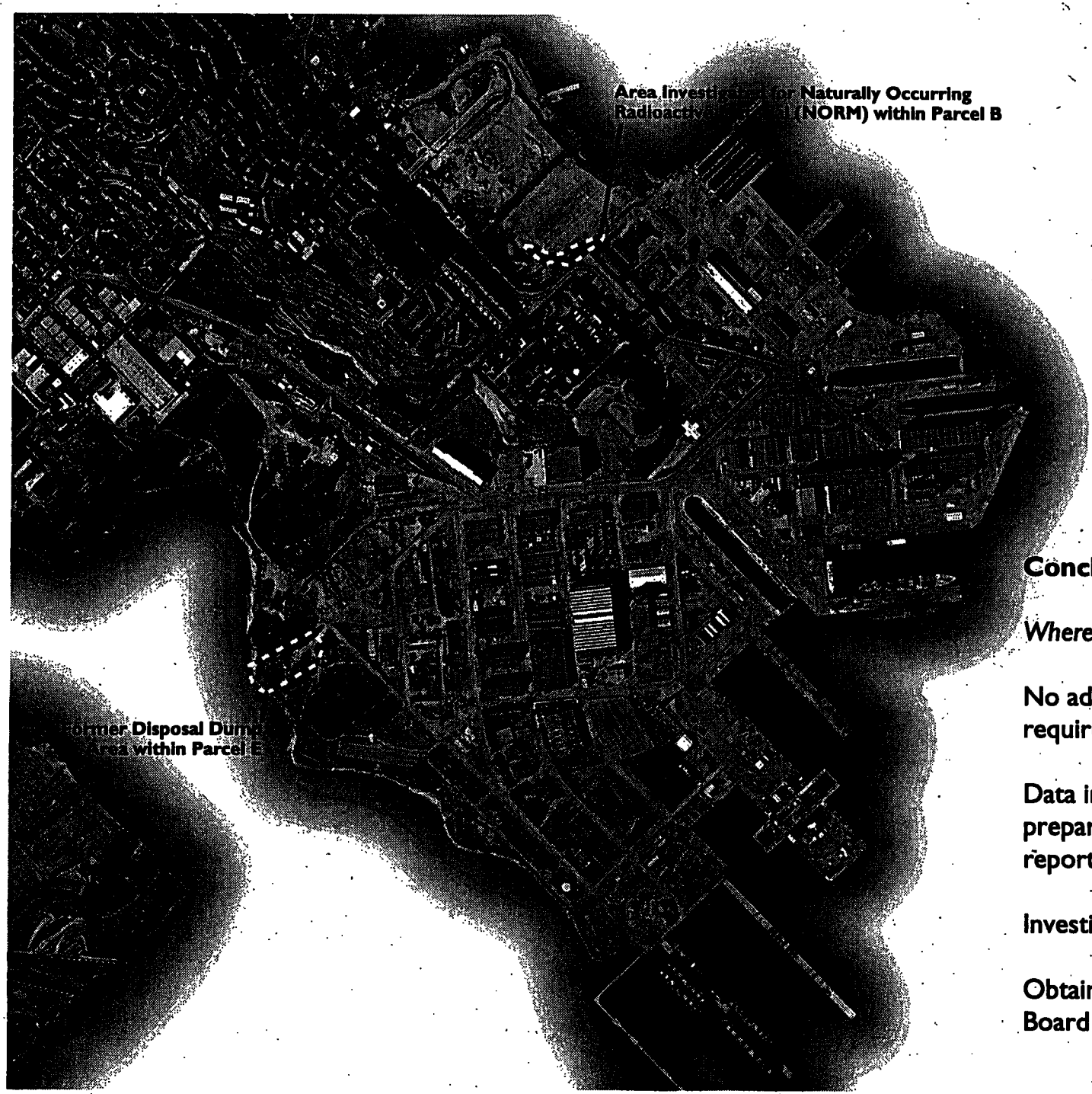


# Radium in the Disposal Dump Area

Each buried dial has an average radioactivity of about one microcurie; around the same amount of radioactivity in two smoke detectors in the home. If 2,700 dials are buried in the disposal dump area and were placed together, they would fill about two 55 gallon drums.

The amount of radium in the disposal dump area is very small. The total amount of all the radium painted on all the dials together is less than 3 milligrams. That is less than one hundredth of the weight of a 325 milligram aspirin tablet.

↳ if carried for 10 hrs = equivalent of 1 chest x-ray.




## Conclusions

*Where We Go From Here*

No additional data collection required

Data in reports will be used to prepare a Remedial Investigation report

Investigate remedial options

Obtain Restoration Advisory Board member input

# DRAFT MINUTES OF THE
# HUNTERS POINT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)
# SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO
## Jun-28-1995

**Members Present:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Community Co-Chairman, Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard CAC | Al | Williams |
| Navy Co-Chairman, Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering | Michael | McClelland |
| San Francisco Department of Public Health, Bureau of Toxics | Amy | Brownell |
| Businesses of Hunters Point Shipyard | Scott | Madison |
| Community Member, Individual | Willie Bell | McDowell |
| San Francisco Redevelopment Agency | Byron | Rhett |
| US EPA, Federal Facilities Cleanup Office, BCT Member | Claire | Trombadore |
| African American Truckers | Charlie | Walker |
| Southeast Campus Advisory Board | Caroline | Washington |

**Members Absent:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bayview Homeowner's and Residential CDC | Nicolas | Agbabiaka |
| Community Member, Individual | Carolyn | Bailey |
| South East Economic Group, Inc. (SEED) | Sy-Allen | Browning |
| Bay Area Base Transition Coordinator | CDR Al | Elkins |
| Bay Area Air Quality Management District | Catherine | Fortney |
| Young Community Developers | Silk | Gaudain |
| US Department of the Interior | Nancy | Goodson |
| US Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services | James | Haas |
| Community Member, Individual | Michael | Harris |
| Regional Water Quality Control Board | Richard | Hiett |
| Northern California Fleet Energy Independence Project | Karen | Huggins |
| Community Member, Individual | Wedrell | James |
| CAL EPA-DTSC, Region 2, Berkeley, BCT member | Cyrus | Shabahari |
| Law Offices of Leslie R. Katz | Leslie | Katz |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Region 9 | Denise | Klimas |
| California Dept of Fish and Game, CERCLA/NRDA Unit | Michael | Martin |
| Community Member, Individual | Ilean | McCoy |
| ARC/Arms Control Research Center | Donald | Meyers |
| New Bayview Committee | Samuel A. | Murray |
| Bay Conservation & Development Corporation (BCDC) | Jennifer | Ruffolo |
| Community Member, Individual | Jeffrey | Shaw |
| Bayview Hunters Point Enterprise Center | David | Umble |
| Community Member, Individual | Julia | Viera |
| UJAMAA Westbrook Hunters Point "A" East Residence Council | Gwenda | White |

## CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL BY CO-CHAIRMEN:

Co-Chairman Williams convened the meeting at 9:45 p.m. Co-Chairman McClelland called the roll.

## APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR 24 MAY 1995 MEETING:

It was moved and seconded to adopt the minutes of the May 24 meeting. Ms. McDowell asked if the category "Excused" could be added to the face sheet of the minutes, which currently shows "Members Present" and "Members Absent." The Board discussed the rules of absence. It was decided that an excused absence is the same as unexcused, an absence.

The minutes were approved without change.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS BY CO-CHAIRMEN:

Co-Chairman McClelland announced that the Department of Defense had new authority to provide technical assistance funding to citizens affected by the environmental restoration of Department of Defense facilities and that comments are being requested.. A working group identified three options for providing assistance believed to be approximately $25,000. Mr. Madison opened discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of each option. Ms. Trombadore noted that Option A would utilize the EPA TAG grantee. The Board discussed the advantages of all three options. There was further general and wide ranging discussion. Mr. Walker asked why the board was discussing a grant of $25,000 for African Americans when white people were getting hundreds of millions without discussion. Co-Chairman Williams noted Mr.Walker's concern and said that, while the RAB's responsibility was to technical issues, he agreed that the board should not proceed before considering issues of jobs, economics and race. There was discussion among the community members as to whom in positions of leadership could appear before the Board and then change laws and procedures to the advantage of the African-American community. Ms. Washington urged that the community Board members demand the foregoing. Co-Chairman Williams proposed a meeting of RAB community members to define its mission and propose a more convenient meeting schedule. Mr. Walker wanted compensation for his attendance. The Board returned to further discussion of the DOD options. Ms. Trombadore suggested the board would better discuss the options had they read them and that a live DOD presentation of the options would have been helpful.

Co-Chairman McClelland announced a coming subcontracting opportunity to move sandblast grit material; BDI would have further information and should be contacted. The Base Closure Team renegotiated the Federal Facility Agreement schedules for the investigation and cleanup of Hunters Point Annex. The Board discussed Base Cleanup Plans and the Reuse Plan. Mr. Walker suggested distribution of fliers to publicize the RAB.

## UPDATE ON MASTER LEASE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE NAVY AND THE CITY:

Because Mr. Zigant of the Navy was absent, Mr. Rhett summarized the negotiations, saying that negotiations continued.

**PRESENTATION ON RISK ASSESSMENTS BY DAN STRALKA OF U.S. EPA**

Mr. Stralka presented, definitions, standards and procedures for risk assessments regarding investigations at Hunters Point Annex. There was discussion of sampling methods, safe levels, background levels, hazardous levels, short term risks, long-term risks and risks in general.. During the presentation, the board had a general discussion of jobs, economics and race. He explained how hazards were determined Mr. Stralka explained the ratios used when describing relative risk. He said that risks were always calculated conservatively, thus providing maximum health safeguards.

**PUBLIC INPUT, QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION WITH THE RAB:**

Most of the public input took place during the announcments phase and during the EPA presentation. There was no further input.

**ADJOURNMENT:**

The Restoration Advisory Board will next meet at Southeast Community Center, Thursday, July 27, 1995 at 5:30 p.m. Corrections to minutes appear in minutes of the subsequent RAB meeting. The meeting adjourned at 11:35 a.m.

# AGENDA
# HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
# RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

DATE: June 28, 1995

LOCATION: Southeast Community Center
Community Room
1800 Oakdale Avenue
San Francisco

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9:30 | 1. | Call to Order Co-chairs |
| 9:30 | 2. | Roll Call |
| 9:35 | 3. | Approval of Minutes for May 24, 1995 Meeting |
| 9:45 | 4. | Announcements by Co-chairs |
| 10:00 | 5. | Update on Master Lease Negotiations Between the Navy and the City by Domenic Zigant and Byron Rhett. |
| 10:15 | 6. | Presentation on Risk Assessments by Dan Stralka, U.S.EPA. |
| 10:45 | 7. | Public Input, Questions, and Discussion with the RAB |
| 11:00 | 7. | Recommendations for Agenda Items for July 27, 1995 RAB |
| 11:10 | 9. | Adjournment |

Michael McClelland
Navy Co-chair
Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board

June 20, 1995

Dear Fellow RAB Members,

Enclosed is a copy of the tentative agenda for the next RAB meeting on Wednesday morning at 9:30am the 28th of June and a draft copy of the minutes for the May 24 RAB meeting. At this meeting we will have a presentation on risk assessment by Dan Stralka of the U.S. EPA and a discussion of the status of the negotiation on the master lease for Hunters Point Annex to the City.

I have also enclosed an information sheet, a Federal Register announcement, and a letter to RAB members from Patricia Rivers, Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Cleanup, regarding the availability of technical assistance funding to be provided to citizens affected by the environmental restoration of DoD facilities. The enclosed Federal Register announcement describes the options being considered for providing the assistance and asks for comments by the 24th of July. There are three options in the Federal Register. They are summarized in the information sheet titled "Citizens' Report on the Military and the Environment". Here is a chance for you to provide input on how this money is to be used. Send comments to:

Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
for Environmental Security/Cleanup
3400 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-3400

I hope you are able to attend our next RAB meeting.

Sincerely,

Mike

Michael McClelland

Michael McClelland
Navy Co-chair
Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board

July 18, 1995

Dear Fellow RAB Members,

Enclosed is a copy of the tentative agenda for the next RAB meeting on Thursday evening the 27th of July and a draft copy of the minutes for the June 28th RAB meeting. At this meeting we will have a presentation on the Parcel A Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study report, which you now have for review, and a discussion of the status of the negotiation on the master lease for Hunters Point Annex to the City.

Unfortunately I will not be able to attend this next meeting, so I will make my one announcement here. The Navy is in the process of putting out an interim update to the Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Plan (BCP) that will include new schedules and the estimated cost to complete the environmental investigation and cleanup at Hunters Point. These are the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) schedules that were renegotiated in June and the Appendix A that was not included with the copy of the BCP that you received earlier this year. This update will just be about twenty replacement pages that will be inserted into the copy of the BCP that you now hold, not a complete new document.

I hope you are able to attend this next RAB meeting.

Sincerely,

Mike

Michael McClelland

# AGENDA
# HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
# RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

DATE: July 27, 1995

LOCATION: Southeast Community Center
Community Room
1800 Oakdale Avenue
San Francisco

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5:30 | 1. | Call to Order Co-chairs |
| 5:30 | 2. | Roll Call |
| 5:35 | 3. | Approval of Minutes for June 28, 1995 Meeting |
| 5:45 | 4. | Announcements by Co-chairs |
| 6:00 | 5. | Presentation on Parcel A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report by Mr. Bill Radzevich, U.S. Navy, and Mr. Scott Weber of PRC |
| 6:30 | 6. | Update on Master Lease Negotiations Between the Navy and the City by Domenic Zigant, U.S. Navy and Byron Rhett, City of San Francisco |
| 6:45 | 7. | Public Input, Questions, and Discussion with the RAB |
| 7:00 | 8. | Recommendations for Agenda Items for August 23, 1995 RAB |
| 7:00 | 9. | Adjournment |

Citizens' Report on the

May, 1995

# Military and the Environment

Published by the Pacific Studies Center and SFSU CAREER/PRO

Volume 2, Number 3

## DEFENSE PROPOSES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RULE

The Department of Defense Environmental Cleanup office has finally made it through the bureaucratic obstacle course. In the May 24, 1995 *Federal Register*, it published a Proposed Rule for Technical Assistance for Public Participation.

The rules would implement the Underwood/Kohl Amendment to the FY1995 Defense Authorization Act. That amendment authorizes the Department of Defense to make funds available to community members of Technical Review Committees (TRCs) and Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) to: "(1) Obtain technical assistance in interpreting scientific and engineering issues with regard to the nature of environmental hazards at an installation and the restoration activities proposed for or conducted at the installation; and (2) assist such members and affected citizens to participate more effectively in environmental restoration activities at the installation."

Getting credible, trustworthy, independent technical assistance has long been a goal of community participants in the Defense cleanup process. Now it's one step closer to reality.

The proposed rule suggests three options for providing that assistance. The Defense Department is seeking preferences for selecting one or a combination of the options, suggestions for refining the criteria for selecting service providers, and comments on the size of allotments.

The three options are, in summary:

1) Utilize the Environmental Protection Agency's existing programs, including the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program and the Technical Outreach Services to Communities (TOSC) program. The TOSC program provides services to communities through five geographically-based university consortia.
2) Competitively award grants to one or more neutral, non-profit institutions to provide technical assistance services.
3) Provide purchase orders (vouchers) of up to $25,000 each (at one time) to hire assistance providers selected by the community members of a TRC or RAB at each Department of Defense facility using guidelines provided by the Department of Defense.

Which option is most likely to provide consultants that communities can trust? Which approach will deliver services in a timely fashion? Which option would minimize the paperwork and other bureaucratic challenges? In balance, which option or combination is likely to work best?

By making comments now, RAB members and others concerned about community oversight of military environmental restoration have an opportunity to shape this critical program, before it starts.

For a copy of the complete proposed rule, consult the May 24, 1995 *Federal Register* (item 12963 or page 27460), or contact CAREER/PRO at 415/904-7751. A complete copy of the proposed rule was posted on the "`cpro.military`" Electronic Clearinghouse (see page 4) on May 25.

If you aren't already receiving the *Report* in the mail, you can request a free subscription by calling PSC (415/969-1545) or CAREER/PRO (415/904-7751), or send E-mail to `lsiegel@igc.apc.org`.

Most of articles in this edition—and much more—were posted electronically, as the information was received, on CAREER/PRO's Electronic Clearinghouse on Base Closure, Cleanup, and Conversion. The Clearinghouse appears as a conference, `cpro.military`, on the IGC system (PeaceNet, EcoNet, LaborNet, etc.) and as a news group on the Internet. For more information, contact CAREER/PRO at 415/904-7751 or send E-mail to `aimeeh@igc.apc.org`.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20301-3000

ACQUISITION AND
TECHNOLOGY

26 MAY 1995

DUSD(ES)/CL

MEMORANDUM FOR RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEMBERS

SUBJECT: Technical Assistance for Public Participation in the Defense Environmental Restoration Program--Federal Register Notice of Request for Comments

The FY1995 National Defense Authorization Act gave DoD new authority to provide technical assistance funding to citizens affected by the environmental restoration of DoD facilities. A working group comprised of representatives of the Secretary of Defense, the military departments and defense agencies has been working over the past 6 months to identify options for providing this assistance. The working group identified three options:

Option A: Use EPA's Technical Assistance Grant Mechanism
Option B: Procure One or More Technical Assistance Providers
Option C: Issue Purchase Orders to Assistance Providers.

The enclosed Federal Register Notice describes each option, and solicits comments from the public. Comments are due by July 24, 1995. Once comments are considered, and we identify a preferred option, we intend to publish in the Federal Register, an interim rule outlining how citizens may apply for technical assistance.

Since you are involved in a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), I felt you should have a copy of the notice, for information, and comment should you choose to do so. Please share this notice with others who may want to comment, especially the community co-chair of your RAB, and other citizen members.

Patricia L. Fowler
for Patricia A. Rivers
Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Environmental Cleanup)

Enclosure

cc: Community RAB Members

expense of $200,000 on research to test a product in response to requirements imposed by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). X is able to show that, even though country Y imposes certain testing requirements on pharmaceutical products, the research performed in the United States is not ac[illegible]d by country Y for purposes of its own [illegible]ing requirements, and the rese[illegible]has minimal use abroad. X is further able [illegible]ow that its FSC sells goods to countries w[illegible]do not accept or do not require researc[illegible]formed in the United States for purposes [illegible]eir own licensing standards.

(ii) *Allocation.* Since X's research [illegible]nse of $200,000 is undertaken to meet th[illegible] requirements of the United States Foo[illegible]d Drug Administration, and since it is reasonable to expect that the expenditur[illegible] will not generate gross income (beyond *de minimis* amounts) outside the United State[illegible] the deduction is definitely related and thus allocable to the residual grouping.

(iii) *Apportionment.* No apportionment is necessary since the entire expense is allocated to the residual grouping, general limitation gross income from sales within the United States.

*Example 8—Research and Experimentation*—(i) *Facts.* X, a domestic corporation, is engaged in continuous research and experimentation to improve the quality of the products that it manufactures and sells, which are floodlights, flashlights, fuse boxes, and solderless connectors. X incurs and deducts $100,000 of expenditure for research and experimentation in 1997 which was performed exclusively in the United States. As a result of this research activity, X acquires patents which it uses in its own manufacturing activity. X licenses its floodlight patent to Y and Z, uncontrolled foreign corporations, for use in their own territories, countries Y and Z, respectively. Corporation Y pays X an arm's length royalty of $3,000 plus $0.20 for each floodlight sold. Sales of floodlights by Y for the taxable ye[illegible] are $135,000 (at $4.50 per unit) or 30,000 units, and the royalty is $9,000 ($3,000+$0.20×30,000). Y has sales of [illegible] products of $500,000. Z pays X an ar[illegible] length royalty of $3,000 plus $0.30[illegible]ch unit sold. Z manufactures 30,000[illegible]ights in the taxable year, and the roya[illegible]$12,000 ($3,000+$0.30×30,000). The d[illegible]alue of Z's floodlight sales is not kn[illegible]nd cannot be reasonably estimated b[illegible], in this case, the floodlights are not so[illegible]arately by Z but are instead used as [illegible]ponent in Z's manufacture of lighti[illegible]ipment for theaters. The sales [illegible]'s products, including the ligh[illegible]quipment for theaters, are $1,000,000. [illegible]Z each sell the floodlights exc[illegible]y within their respective cou[illegible]. X's sales of floodlights for the taxabl[illegible]r are $500,000 and its sales of its other p[illegible]cts, flashlights, fuse boxes, and solderl[illegible]connectors, are $400,000. X has gross income of $500,000, consisting of gross income from domestic sources of $479,000, and royalty income of $9,000 and $12,000 from foreign corporations Y and Z respectively.

(ii) *Allocation.* X's research and experimental expenses are definitely related to all of the products that it produces, which are floodlights, flashlights, fuse boxes, and solderless connectors. All of these products are in the same three digit SIC Code category, Electric Lighting and Wiring Equipment (SIC Industry Group 364). Thus, X's research and experimental expenses are allocable to all items of income attributable to this product category, domestic sales income and royalty income from the foreign countries in which corporations Y and Z operate.

(iii) *Apportionment.* (A) The statutory grouping of gross income is general limitation income from sources without the United States. The residual grouping is general limitation gross income from sources within the United States. X's deduction of $100,000 for its research expenditures must be apportioned between the groupings. For apportionment on the basis of sales in accordance with paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section, X is entitled to an exclusive [illegible]pportionment of 50 percent of its research [illegible]nd experimental expense to the residua[illegible]uping, general limitation gross inco[illegible]n sources within the United Stat[illegible]e than 50 percent of the resear[illegible]tivity [illegible]erformed in the United St[illegible]e r[illegible]ing 50 percent of the d[illegible]on can th[illegible] apportioned betwee[illegible]esidual an[illegible]utory groupings o[illegible]asis of sales. Sin[illegible]nd Z are unrel[illegible]censees of X, only [illegible] sales of the [illegible]d product. flood[illegible], are incl[illegible]or purposes of appor[illegible]ent. Fl[illegible]ht sales of Z are unkno[illegible]ut a[illegible]mated at ten times royaltie[illegible]$120,000. All of X's sa[illegible] from the [illegible]duct category are includ[illegible] for purpo[illegible]pportionment on the basis of sales. [illegible]atively, X may apportion its deduc[illegible]e basis of gross income, in acco[illegible] paragraph (e)(3)(iii) of this sec[illegible]. The [illegible]portionment is as follows:

*[illegible]entati[illegible]pportionment on the basis [illegible]es.*

[illegible]) Research [illegible]xperimental expense to [illegible] apportioned [illegible]ween statutory and residual groupi[illegible]f gross income: $100,0[illegible]

(*ii*) Less: Excl[illegible] apportionment of research and exp[illegible]ental expense to the residual grouping [illegible]gross income ($100,0[illegible] x 50 percent): $50[illegible]

(*iii*) Research an[illegible]erimental expense [illegible] be apportioned bet[illegible] the statutory and residual groupings o[illegible]s income on the basis of sales: $50,00[illegible]

(*iv*) Apportionment [illegible]search and experimental expense [illegible] residual groupings of gross inco[illegible] ($50,000×$900,000/ ($900,000+$135,000+$12[illegible]0)): $38,961.

(*v*) Apportionment of re[illegible]h and experimental expense to t[illegible]tutory grouping, royalty income f[illegible]ountries Y and Z ($50,000×$135,000+$[illegible]000/ ($900,000+$135,000+$120,0[illegible]$11,039.

(*vi*) Total apportioned dedu[illegible] for research and experimentation[illegible]0,000.

(*vii*) Amount apportioned to [illegible]esidual grouping ($50,000+$38,961): $8[illegible].

(*viii*) Apportioned to the statu[illegible]rouping of sources within countries Y an[illegible]$11,039.

(*2*) *Tentative apportionment or[illegible]s income basis.*

(*i*) Apportionment of research and experimental expense to the residual grouping of gross income ($100,000×$479,000/$500,000): $95,800.

(*ii*) Apportionment of research and experimental expense to the statutory grouping of gross income ($100,000×$9,000+$12,000/$500,000): $4,200.

(*iii*) Amount apportioned to the [illegible]l grouping: $95,800.

(*iv*) Amount apportioned t[illegible]tutory grouping of general limita[illegible]ome from sources without the U[illegible]es: $4,200.

(B) Since X's app[illegible]nt on the basis of gross income [illegible]tutory grouping, $4,200, is less [illegible]percent of its apportionm[illegible]he basis of sales to the statutor[illegible]g, $11,039 it may use Optio[illegible] paragraph (e)(3)(iii)(B) of this sec[illegible] apportion $5,520 (50 percent of [illegible]to the statutory grouping.

*[illegible]amples (9)* through *(16)*—[Reserved]

* * * * *

*Example (23)*—[Reserved]

* * * * *

**Margaret Milner Richardson,**

*Commissioner of Internal Revenue.*

[FR Doc. 95–12621 Filed 5–19–95; 9:25 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–U

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Office of the Secretary

### 32 CFR Part 203

### Technical Assistance for Public Participation

**AGENCY:** Department of Defense, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security (DUSD(ES)).

**ACTION:** Notice of request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** Consistent with section 326 of The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (NDAA–95), the Department of Defense intends to publish interim rules for providing technical assistance funding to citizens affected by the environmental restoration of Department of Defense facilities. This request for comments discusses and solicits comments on several options the Department of Defense is considering for providing assistance to community members of Technical Review Committee (TRCs) and Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) to obtain technical advisors and facilitate the participation of these members and affected citizens in environmental restoration activities at their associated installations. The Department of Defense will consider these comments in formulating an Interim Final Rule.

**DATES:** Written comments must be received on or before July 24, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written comments to the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security/Cleanup, 3400 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3400.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Patricia Ferrebee or Marcia Read, telephone (703) 697–7475.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Today's request for comments has the following sections:

I. Background
II. Options for Providing Assistance
III. Requests for Comments

## I. Background

The Department of Defense is engaged in environmental investigations, removal actions, treatability studies, community relations efforts, interim remedial actions, cleanups, and operation and maintenance activities at approximately 1800 active installations, 70 closing installations, and 2200 formerly utilized defense properties in the United States under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP, 10 USC Chapter 160).

The Department of Defense has issued policy for establishing Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) at all installations. On September 9, 1993, the Department of Defense issued policy for establishing RABs at installations designated for closure or realignment under Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Acts of 1988 and 1990 where property will be available for transfer the community. On April 14, 1994, the Department of Defense issued RAB policy for non-closing installations as part of Management Guidance for Execution of the FY94/95 and Development of the FY96 Defense Environmental Restoration Program. The policy called for the establishment of RABs at Department of Defense installations where there is sufficient, sustained community interest. Criteria for determining sufficient interest are: (1) A government requests that a RAB be formed; (2) fifty local residents sign a petition requesting that a RAB be formed; or (3) an installation determines that a RAB is needed. On September 27, 1994, the Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued joint RAB guidelines on how to develop and implement a RAB. The guidelines are now in effect for all installations.

The purpose of a RAB is to bring together people who reflect the diverse interests within the local community, enabling the early and continual flow of information between the affected community, the military installation, and environmental oversight agencies. The Department of Defense has established, or is in the process of establishing, RABs to ensure that all stakeholders have a voice and can actively participate in a timely and thorough manner in the review of environmental restoration activities and projects at an intallation. RAB community members provide advice as individuals to the decision-makers on restoration issues. This forum is used for the expression and careful consideration of diverse points of view. The RAB complements other community involvement efforts, but does not replace them.

On October 5, 1994, Congress passed the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (NDAA–95, Public Law 103–337), which contained specific provisions for RABs (amending 10 USC 2705 which contains requirements for Technical Review Committees (TRCs) under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act). Section 326(a) [Section 2705(d)(2)] of the NDAA–95 requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations on the characteristics, composition, funding, and establishment of RABs. Section 326(b) of the NDAA [Section 2705(e)(2)(C)] authorizes the Department of Defense to make funds available to community members of TRCs and RABs to: (1) Obtain technical assistance in interpreting scientific and engineering issues with regard to the nature of environmental hazards at an installation and the restoration activities proposed for or conducted at the installation; and (2) assist such members and affected citizens to participate more effectively in environmental restoration activities at the installation. Section 326(b) [Section 2705(e)(3)(A) and (B)] specifies that funds for community members of TRCs and RABs at closing and non-closing installations be provided from the BRAC and Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA), respectively, and that the total amount of funds from these accounts not exceed $7,500,000. This paragraph [Section 2705(e)(2)(B) and (C)] further states that funding can be given to TRC and RAB members only if they reside in the vicinity of the installation and are not potentially responsible parties.

The Department of Defense has developed a number of options for providing technical and public participation assistance to community members of TRCs and RABs. The Department of Defense is issuing this request for comments to notify the public of its efforts, and to solicit comments on a number of promising funding options. The Department of Defense will publish an interim rule specifying available funding mechanisms after considering any comments received.

## II. Options for Providing Assistance

The Department of Defense is seeking to provide technical and public participation assistance to community members of TRCs and RABs at its facilities in the most efficient manner. Technical assistance under this program means the provision of technical advisors, facilitators, mediators, and educators. Public participation assistance means the provision of training and related expenses. Three options are being considered for providing expeditious assistance to TRCs and RABs. These options are described separately in the following sections, but are not mutually exclusive.

### *Option A: Use EPA TAG and TOSC Mechanisms*

This option for providing assistance to community members of TRCs and RABs at Department of Defense facilities involves the use of existing vehicles under EPA's Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) and Technical Outreach Services to Communities (TOSC) program. The TAG program provides funds for qualified citizens' groups affected by a site on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) to hire independent technical advisors to help interpret and comment on site-related information. Under this option, the Department of Defense and EPA would sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) authorizing EPA to provide additional assistance to community organizations subject to existing TAG regulations. EPA Regional TAG specialists would provide outreach to community members of TRCs, RABs, or other members of the community desiring technical assistance and would assist them throughout the application process and during the post-award administration phase. The Department of Defense would reimburse EPA for all awarded TAGs at Department of Defense facilities. Under this option, community members at NPL installations would obtain funds directly for technical assistance. Under this option, the TAG regulations published in the **Federal Register** on October 1, 1992, page 45311 through 45321, and recorded in 40 CFR Part 35, Subpart M, would be followed. These regulations allow for one TAG award per NPL facility but would not preclude the same community group from applying for additional technical assistance.

The TOSC is a pilot program funded by EPA to provide communities affected by hazardous waste sites with a variety of technical support services. The TOSC

program complements EPA's TAG program by serving as a mechanism for providing technical assistance to communities near non-NPL hazardous waste sites. The TOSC program provides services to communities through five geographically-based Hazardous Substance Research Centers (HSRCs) created in 1986. Each HSRC is a consortium of universities which supports two EPA Regions (i.e. Regions 1&2, 3&4, 5&6, 7&8, 9&10). Each HSRC provides independent technical resources and services that are flexible and tailored to the identified needs of a community. HSRC researchers and professionals are available to conduct technical and educational programs in a community, assist in the review of technical documents, provide comments on proposed actions, and answer questions. Under this option, the Department of Defense and EPA would sign an MOU that makes the TOSC program available to community members of TRCs, RABs, and other community groups through EPA Superfund Regional Community Relations Staff. EPA Regional Community Relations Staff would provide outreach near a Department of Defense facility to community members desiring TOSC support, would review proposals for assistance from community members, and would work with them throughout the approval and post-approval process. The Department of Defense would reimburse EPA for TOSC service rendered. Under this option, community members of TRCs and RABs at non-NPL installations would obtain technical advisors and related services from designated HSRCs.

*Option B: Procure One or More Technical Assistance Providers*

This option would involve the competitive procurement of one or more independent technical assistance providers to provide technical and public participation assistance to community members of TRCs and RABs at Department of Defense facilities. This assistance would be above the administrative support to TRCs and RABs already provided by the installations. One or more technical assistance providers would provide this assistance and would carry out many of the administrative and financial management requirements associated with a technical and public participation assistance program. An announcement, a procurement for technical assistance providers, would be made via the **Federal Register** in conjunction with the publication of the Interim Final Rule mentioned in Section I. Actual awards to one or more qualified technical assistance providers would be made via grants or cooperative agreements based on the results of an independent selection process. Recent experience with a similar grants process in the Department of Defense suggests that this option will involve a five or six month procurement process beginning with a formal announcement of a competition in the **Federal Register** and ending with awards to technical assistance providers.

At a later date, the Department of Defense plans a **Federal Register** announcement requesting expressions of interest to serve as a technical assistance provider. As indicated in that announcement, the technical assistance provider would provide technical assistance and public participation assistance to community members of TRCs and RABs. The provider would be responsible for receiving, evaluating, and making recommendations on applications from RABs for support and for providing the applications to the appropriate DoD approving official based on DoD established criteria. Once the approving official has selected the applications, the technical assistance provider would assume full responsibility for ensuring that the technical services and public participation support provided are delivered in a timely and effective manner to community members of TRCs and RABs, and that all funds are managed and dispersed in full compliance with appropriate Department of Defense regulations. The technical assistance provider would be responsible for supporting TRC and RAB requests nationwide or within a particular geographic area. Minimum qualifications for a technical assistance provider are:

(1) Perceived as neutral and credible.

(2) Either have or be able to obtain an interdisciplinary staff with demonstrated expertise in hazardous substance remediation, investigation, management and/or research.

(3) Management capability, for both financial and scientific management, and a demonstrated skill in planning and scheduling projects of comparable magnitude to that discussed in this Announcement.

(4) Ability to provide facilitation and mediation services.

(5) Knowledge and experience in environmental restoration activities preferably at federal facilities.

(6) A demonstrated ability to disseminate results of hazardous substance information through an interdisciplinary program to locally affected and concerned citizens.

(7) The ability to perform the required tasks either nationally or within a defined geographic area.

(8) Not-for-profit.

Under this option, community members of TRCs and RABs would be responsible for making requests to the community co-chair or designated members of the TRC or RAB responsible for applying to the designated technical assistance provider for assistance and for preparing facility specific statements describing the type and level of support requested. The technical assistance provider would be responsible for allocating available resources among these competing requests using general guidelines and established criteria provided by Department of Defense.

*Option C: Issue Purchase Orders to Assistance Providers*

This option would involve the issuance of purchase orders to technical and public participation assistance providers up to the allowable government purchase limit per purchase order (now at $25,000). If multiple purchase orders were needed to assist community members of a particular TRC or RAB, the combined sum of these purchase orders could not exceed a specified allotment. Qualified assistance providers would be selected by the community members of a TRC or RAB at each Department of Defense facility using guidelines provided by the Department of Defense. Under this option, community members of the TRC or RAB would provide a description of the services it is requesting to a Department of Defense contracting office, along with a cost estimate, and would identify the assistance provider and the provider's statement of qualifications. A minimum set of organizational qualifications for receiving a purchase order would be specified under this option by the Department of Defense. These qualifications would be promulgated as part of an Interim Final Rule.

Under all options described in the preceding sections, the local installations will continue to be responsible for providing administrative support in accordance with joint EPA and Department of Defense Restoration Advisory Board Implementation Guidelines issued September 27, 1994.

## III. Requests for Comments

Today the Department of Defense solicits comments on the options for providing technical and public participation assistance to community members of RABs or TRCs. Each of the options described in Section II of this notice have strengths and weaknesses.

Option A is the most timely option with the advantage of using existing EPA mechanisms to provide support, but also has the attached limitations of the TAG and TOSC programs as to the type of support which could be provided. Option B would procure independent technical assistance providers for the program and would relieve community members of TRCs and RABs of much of the administrative burden associated with managing government grants; however, it requires the time needed for a competitive procurement and does not provide the funds directly to community members of TRCs and RABs. Option C allows greater control and flexibility by community members, but imposes greater administrative burdens on community members of TRCs and RABs and on the contracting office issuing the purchase order. The Department of Defense is interested in determining the opinions of affected citizens and groups on these options. This would include preferences for particular options over others. It would also include comments on the individual options and the components of those options as described in Section II. There also exists the possibility of combining one or more of the Section II options. The Department of Defense solicits any comments or suggestions regarding option combinations. The Department of Defense also solicits comments on specific aspects of each option as well as on additional options desired to provide for technical and public participation assistance.

Within the options are specific items for which the Department of Defense solicits comments. These include the qualifications given for the independent technical assistance providers described in Option B. Comments on either the list of qualifications provided or on additional qualifications which should be added are encouraged. Both Options A and B have provisions for the division of the country into geographic areas with different service providers for each area. Do those commenting have preferences regarding nationwide versus regionalized coverage by service providers for these options? All options will be subject to an allotment cap. Do those commenting have suggestions as to the size of such a cap or the criteria which should be use to establish a cap? The Department of Defense has developed a list of public participation services it believes should be provided under Options B and C in addition to hiring technical advisors, facilitators, mediators and educators. These services are: translation and interpretation; training; transportation to meetings; and payment of approved travel. Comments on these or other services to be included under Options B and C are encouraged.

Dated: May 18, 1995.

L.M. Bynum,

*Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.*

[FR Doc. 95–12628 Filed 5–23–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5000–04–M

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**Coast Guard**

**33 CFR [illegible]65**

**[CGD13–90–**

**RIN 2115–AE06**

**Regulated Navigation Area: Puget Sound and Strait of [illegible]de Fuca, WA; Grays Harbor, WA; Columbia River & Willamette River OR; Yaquina Bay, OR; Umpqua River, OR; Coos [illegible] OR**

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of termination.

**SUMMARY:** This rulemaking project was initiated to adopt regulations requiring an emergency tow-wire on tank barges while transiting certain port areas of the Pacific Northwest. The project is no longer necessary because the Coast Guard issued separate regulations on December 22, 1993, which require an emergency tow wire or tow line on all offshore oil barges. The Coast Guard is therefore terminating further rulemaking under docket number CGD13–90–028.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** LCDR J. Bigley or LT[illegible] L. Kammerer, Thirteenth Coast Guard District, Port Safety and Security Branch, (206) 220–7210.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On May 22, 1990, the Coast Guard published a "Request for comments; notice of hearing" at 55 [illegible]21044 seeking public comment on navigation safety initiatives for port areas in the Pacific Northwest. These six safety initiatives involved the use of tug escorts, emergency towing plans, speed criteria, additional bridge personnel, emergency tow-wire requirements for tank barges, and requirements for extended pilotage. A public hearing was held on June 22, 1990 in Seattle, Washington, to hear comments on the six initiatives and alternative courses of action. The comments pertaining to emergency tow-wire requirements for tank barges were addressed and incorporated in a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) published on October 24, 1991 at 56 FR 55104.

The rule proposed by the October 24, 1991, NPRM would have required all tank barges to carry an emergency tow-wire while transiting certain port areas of the Pacific Northwest. This rule was proposed in response to the growing concerns of the citizens of Washington and Oregon that regulatory actions were necessary to prevent the discharge of oil or other hazardous substances during transportation. The proposed rule was intended to enhance navigation safety, thereby reducing the risk of pollution and environmental damage from collisions and groundings.

Subsequent to publication of the October 24, 1991 NPRM, the Coast Guard issued regulations requiring that all offshore oil barges carry an emergency towing wire or tow line (December 22, 1993, 58 FR 67988). These separate regulations became effective January 21, 1994, and are codified at 33 CFR 155.230. Because these separate regulations adequately addressed the same issue addressed by the proposed rule, the proposed rule has become unnecessary, and the Coast Guard is terminating further rulemaking under docket number CGD13–90–028.

Dated: May 16, 1995.

**John A. Pierson,**

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District, Acting.*

[Doc. 95–12735 Filed 5–23–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–14–M

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

**40 CFR Part [illegible]2**

**[KY–83–6927; [illegible]L–51848–8]**

**Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans State: Kentucky Approval of Revisions to State Implementation Plan (SIP)**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is proposing to approve a revision to the state implementation plan (SIP) submitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky through the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet (Cabinet). This revision will incorporate into the SIP an operating permit issued to the Calgon Carbon Corporation located in the Kentucky portion of the Ashland/Huntington ozone ($O_3$) nonattainment area. This permit will reduce the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by requiring reasonably available control technology

# Presentation of Radiation Investigation Reports

**Introduction**

**Presentation of results provided in two draft reports**

1. Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material in Soils at IR-07 and IR-18 Parcel B (Jim Sickles)
2. Results of Radiation Investigations in Parcels B and E

- Presentation format
- Time
- Questions and answers
- History of radiation investigations

**Review of key terms:** (Ken Kasper)

- Radiation
- Radium
- Background Radiation
- Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM)

**Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material in Soils at IR-07 and IR-18 Parcel B** (David Preston)

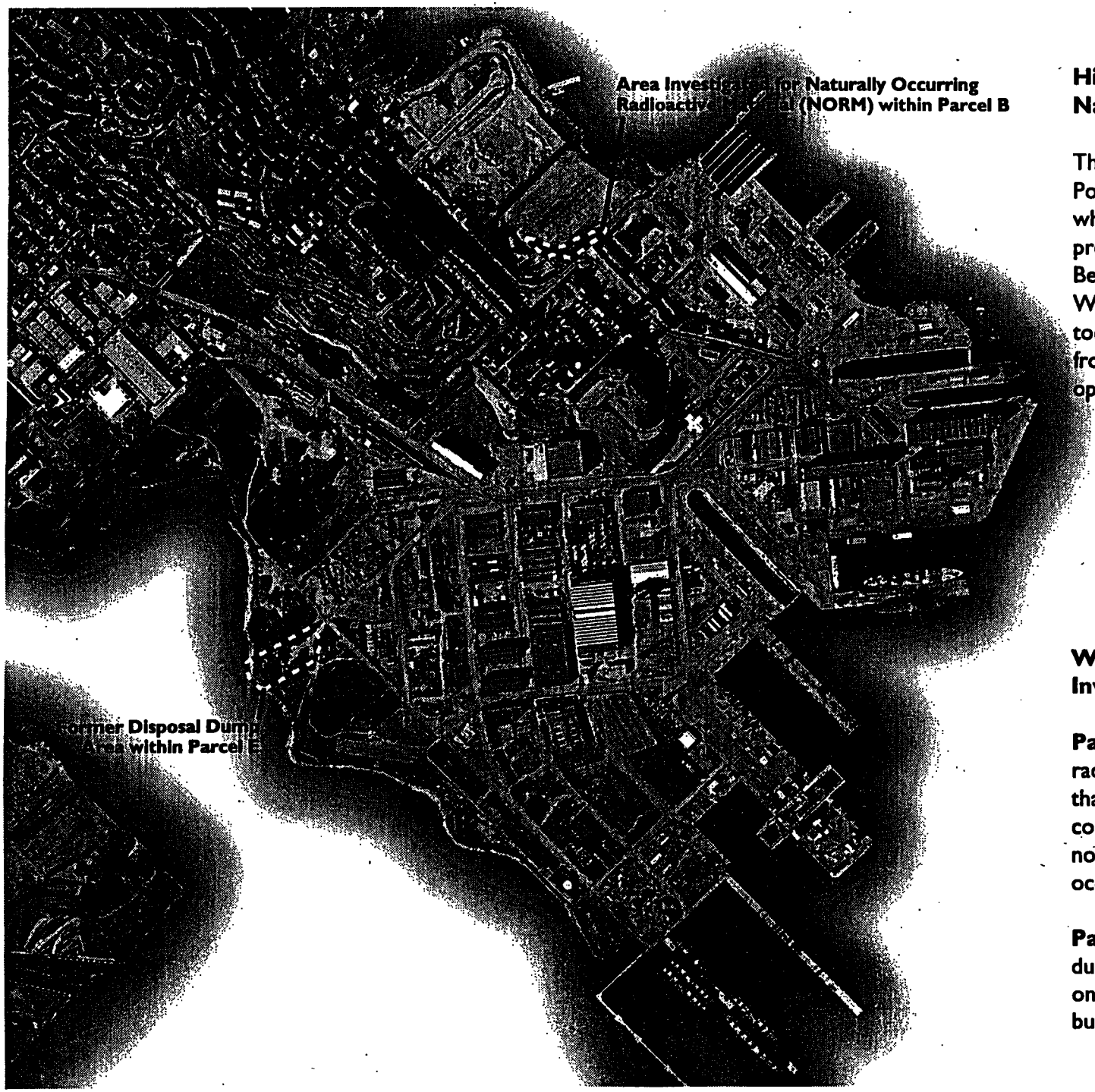
- Navy's investigation
- EPA's soil analysis
- Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials
- Conclusions

**Results of Radiation Investigations in Parcel E** (Ken Kasper)

- History of disposal activity in IR-02
- Previous investigations
- Navy's current investigation
- Radium dials
- Conclusions

**Conclusions and Summary**

Where do we go from here?




## History of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, 1940s -1960s

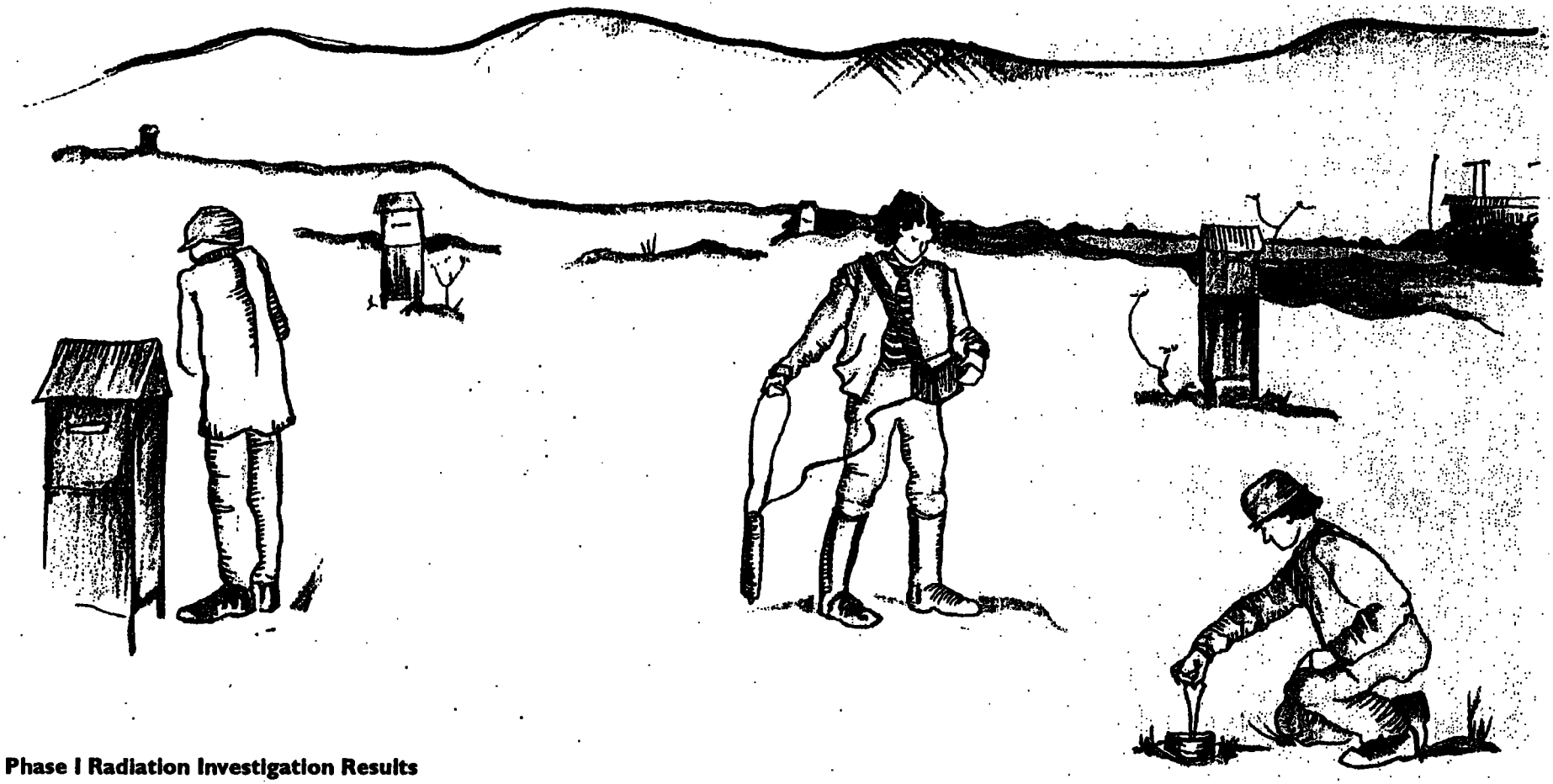
The land that is now Hunters Point was privately held until 1939 when the Navy purchased the property and leased it to Bethlehem Steel. At the start of World War II in 1941, the Navy took possession of the property from Bethlehem Steel and operated the shipyard until 1974.

## What the Radiation Investigation Found

**Parcel B** - slightly elevated radioactivity found in soils, in less than an acre of fill dirt used to construct a road bed, is due to normal amounts of naturally occurring radioactive materials .

**Parcel E** - the former disposal dump area, an area of less than one acre, was found to contain buried radium dials.

# 1991: History of Radiation Investigations



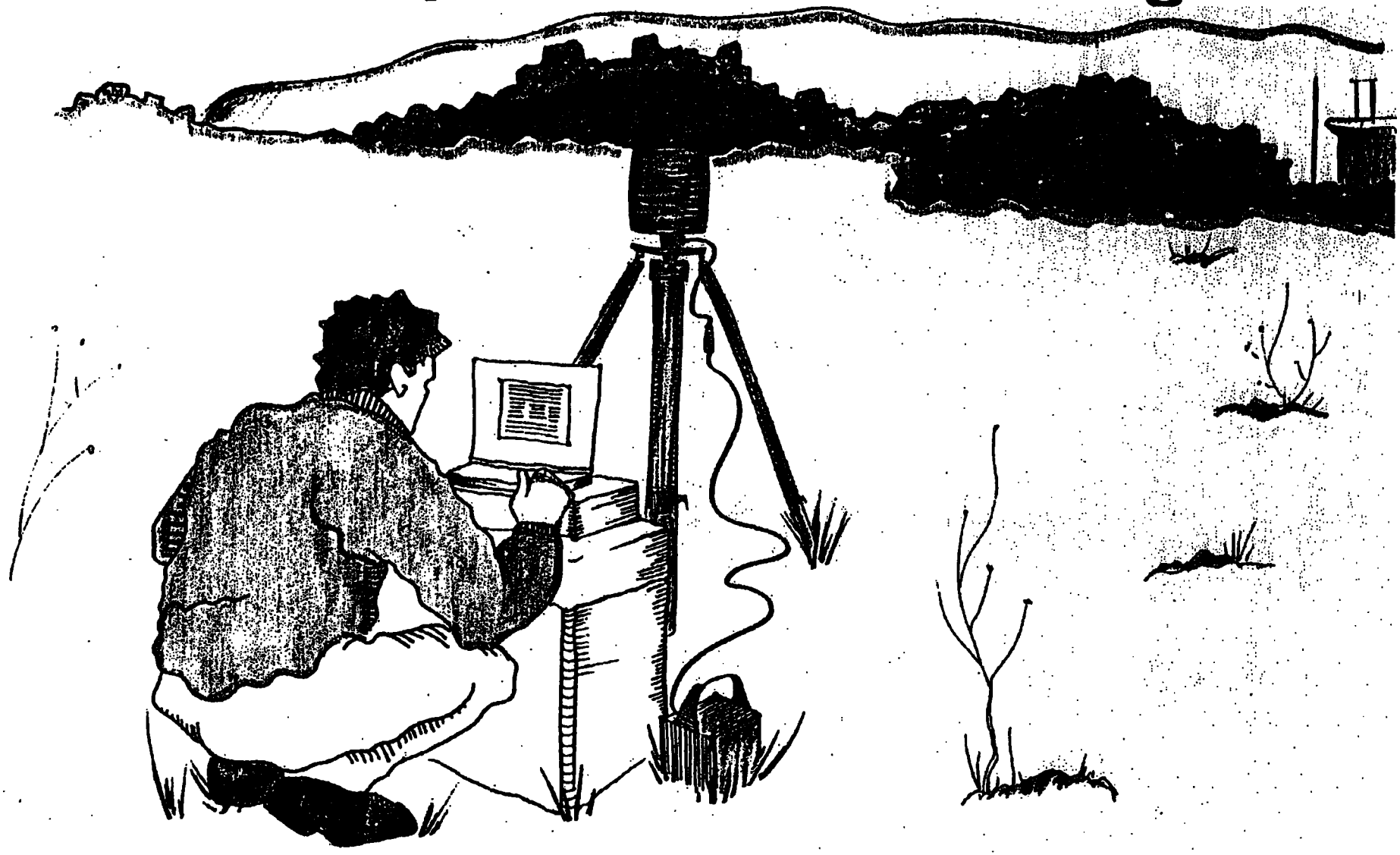
**Phase I Radiation Investigation Results**

Before radiation measurements in soil were made, the air was sampled to see if buried radium devices had increased radium dust in the air. Sampling was conducted on and off the shipyard. Results showed that the air is not contaminated with radium. Only natural radioactivity was detected; this natural radioactivity is the same level in air collected on and off the shipyard. The natural radioactivity detected is due to radioactive minerals normally found in the soil in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Following air sampling a surface radiation survey was conducted over a large area of Hunters Point Shipyard. Approximately 90 acres of former disposal areas were surveyed for radiation. To find where radium dials might be buried, soil and water samples were collected, and direct radiation measurements were made at the surface of the soil, and in the soil around groundwater wells.

Three areas were identified for further investigation: the former disposal dump area and the industrial landfill in Parcel E; and the small area in Parcel B where naturally occurring radioactive materials were identified. Fencing was installed around these areas to prevent people from accidentally walking into them. Results of the survey showed that radium is the only radioisotope found in soils at levels above natural background.

# 1991: History of Radiation Investigations



**Phase II Radiation Investigation**

Based on information provided by the Phase I radiation investigation, another investigation was started that used a combination of trenching, radiation measurements, and soil sampling and analysis to locate buried radium dials. The results of the Phase II radiation investigation show where radium dials are buried.

# Comparing the Strengths of Different Types of Radiation

**Sources of Radiation**

Natural radioactive atoms in the earth - primarily uranium, thorium, radium, radon, and potassium - and cosmic rays filtered through the atmosphere from outer space, immerse us in fluctuating amounts of radiation at all times. In addition to this natural background radiation, people are exposed to radiation from manufactured sources. These include medical applications, such as X-rays; consumer goods, such as color television sets and smoke detectors; the operation of the nuclear power industry; the manufacture of nuclear weapons; and fallout from nuclear weapons testing in the past. Of the total amount of radiation that the average person living in the United States is exposed to every year, 82 percent comes from natural sources (55 percent of this is from indoor radon, the importance of which has only recently been recognized), and 18 percent comes from non-natural sources. Medical diagnosis and therapy account for more than 90 percent of the dose from non-natural sources.

Some activities, occupations, and geographic areas expose a person to greater-than-average radiation. For example, a person living at an altitude of 5,000 feet in Denver, Colorado, receives nearly twice as much cosmic radiation from outer space as a person living at sea level in San Francisco, California. Residents in some parts of the country may be exposed to high concentrations of radon from soil.

Most people have received only small amounts of radiation from nuclear weapons production and testing. However, through accidental and planned releases, some employees and neighbors of these facilities have been exposed in the past to radiation doses far higher than would be allowed now.

**Glossary**

**activity.** The rate at which radioactive material emits radiation, stated in terms of the number of nuclear disintegrations occurring in a unit of time; the common unit of radioactivity is the curie (Ci).

**alpha particle.** Positively charged particle emitted by certain radioactive material, made up of two neutrons and two protons. It cannot penetrate clothing or the outer layer of skin.

**atom.** The basic component of all matter; it is the smallest part of an element having all the chemical properties of that element. Atoms are made of protons and neutrons (in the nucleus) and electrons.

**background radiation.** Radiation arising from natural radioactive material always present in the environment, including solar and cosmic radiation and radioactive elements in the upper atmosphere, the ground, building materials, and the human body.

**beta particle.** A negatively charged particle emitted in the radioactive decay of certain nuclides. A beta particle has mass and charge equal to that of an electron. It has a short range in air and low ability to penetrate other materials.

**curie.** A measure of the rate of radioactive decay; it is equivalent to the radioactivity of one gram of radium or 37 billion disintegrations per second. A nanocurie is one billionth of a curie; a picocurie is one trillionth of a curie.

**decay.** Disintegration of the nucleus of an unstable nuclide by spontaneous emission of charged particles, photons, or both.

**gamma radiation.** Short-wavelength electromagnetic radiation emitted in the radioactive decay of certain nuclides. Gamma rays are highly penetrating.

**half-life.** Time required for a radioactive substance to lose 50 percent of its activity by decay. The half-life of the radioisotope plutonium-239, for example, is about 24,000 years. Starting with a pound of plutonium-239, in 24,000 years there will be 1/2 pound of plutonium-239, in another 24,000 years there will be 1/4 pound, and so on. (A pound of actual material remains but it gradually becomes a stable element.)

**ionizing radiation.** Radiation capable of removing one or more electrons from atoms it encounters, leaving positively charged particles such as alpha and beta, and nonparticulate forms such as X-rays and gamma radiation. High enough doses of ionizing radiation may cause cellular damage. Nonionizing radiation includes visible, ultraviolet, and infrared light as well as radio waves.

**rad (radiation absorbed dose).** The amount, or dose, of ionizing radiation absorbed by any material, such as human tissue.

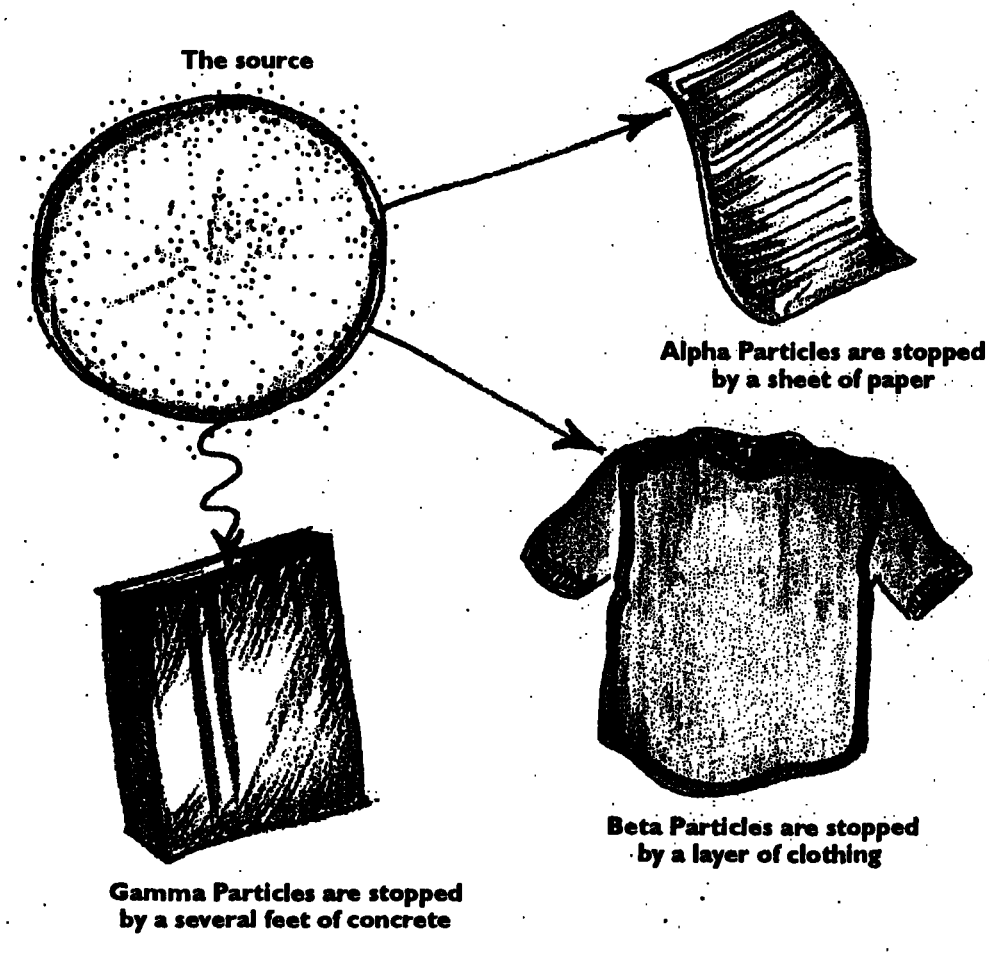
**radiation.** Particles or waves from atomic or nuclear processes (or from certain machines). Prolonged exposure to these particles and rays may be harmful.

**radioactive.** Of, caused by, or exhibiting radioactivity.

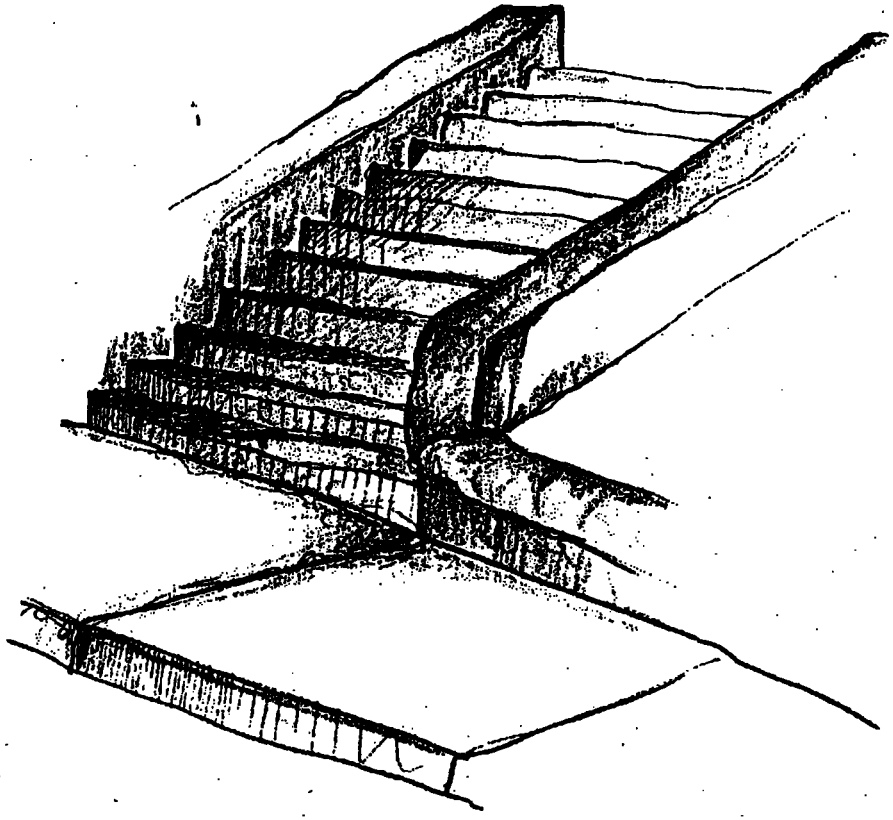
**radioactivity.** The spontaneous emission of radiation from the nucleus of an atom. Radioisotopes of elements lose particles and energy through this process of radioactive decay.

**radioisotope.** An unstable isotope of an element that will eventually undergo radioactive decay (i.e., disintegration).

**rem.** (roentgen equivalent man). Unit used in radiation protection to measure the amount of damage to human tissue from a dose of ionizing radiation.

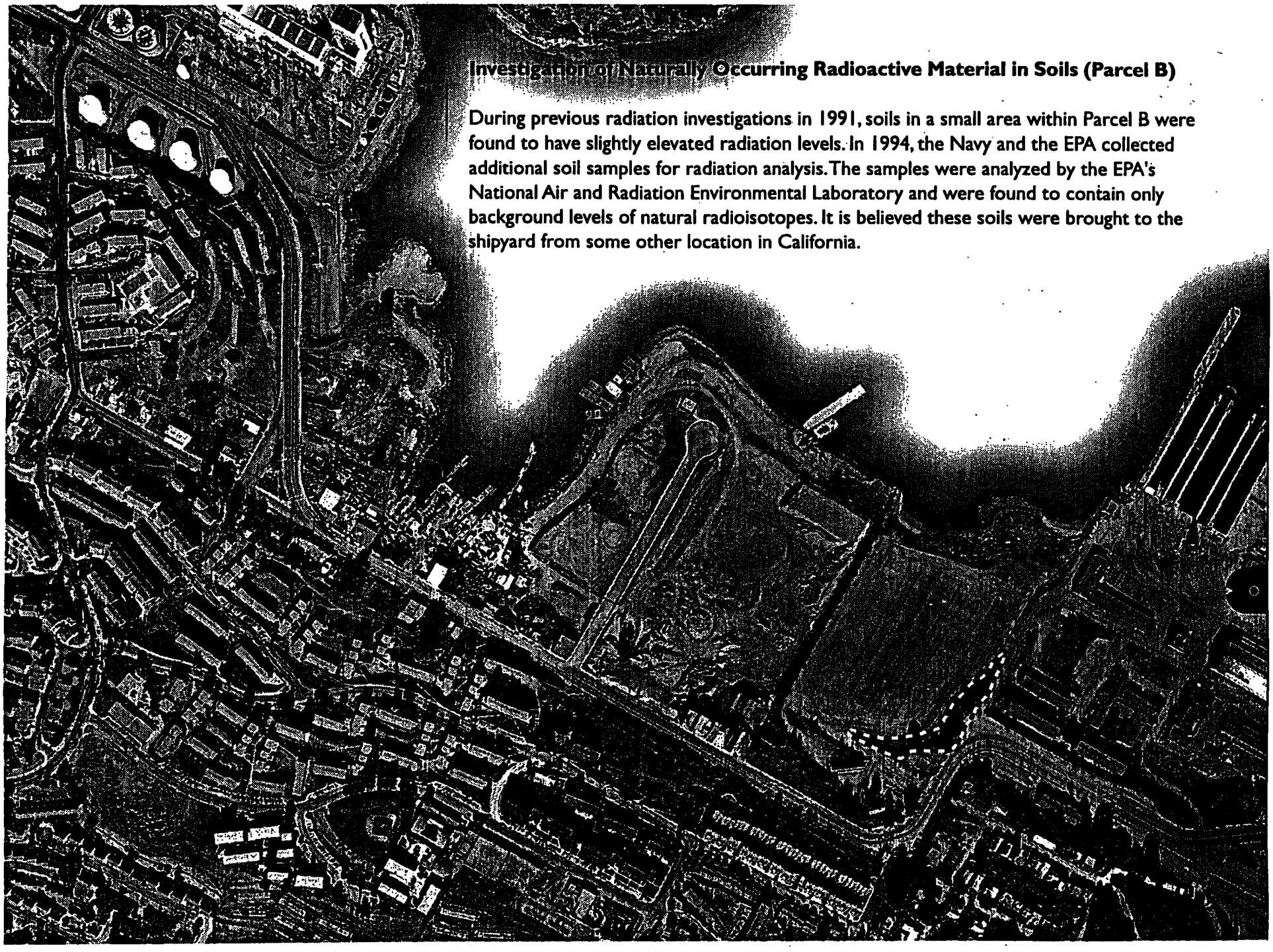


# Background Radiation and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials



Natural background radiation that we are exposed to every day comes from three specific sources: naturally radioactive rocks like granite found in soil; cosmic radiation from space; and to a lesser extent, naturally occurring radioisotopes that are present in the body. Radiation from rocks and cosmic radiation together are commonly called "background radiation" which varies according to location and elevation above sea level. This level of radiation can easily be measured and is used as a starting point; areas that have radiation levels above this may require investigation.

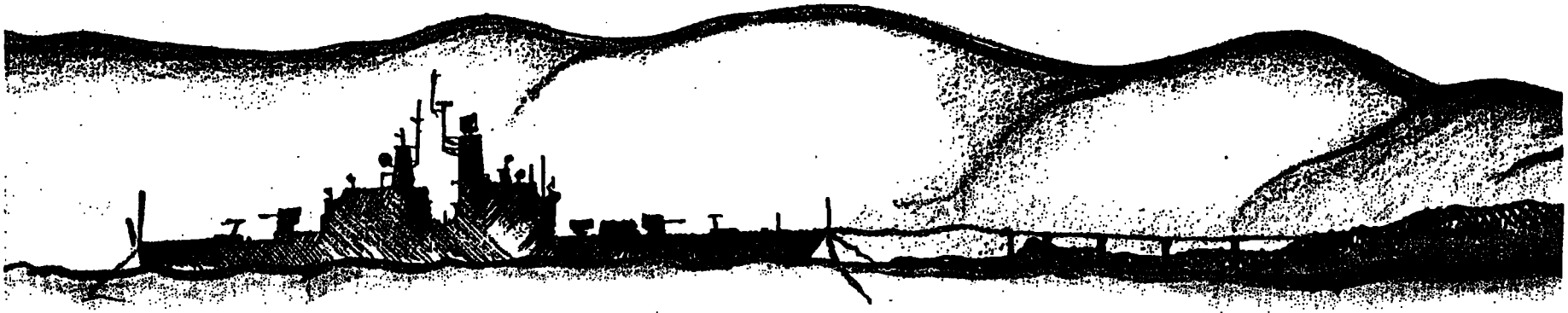
The soil used as fill in Parcel B has similar amounts of natural radioactivity as soils found in the Sierra Nevada mountains around Lake Tahoe and Yosemite. The amount of natural radioactivity in the fill at Parcel B is low, but when compared to other soil from the Hunters Point area that does not contain granite, its radioactivity seems higher. The natural radioactivity in the soil comes from rocks like granite which normally contains small amounts of uranium, thorium, and potassium. There are enough of these naturally occurring radioisotopes present in the soil at Parcel B, and in things like granite curbs, steps, and other building materials to be easily measured by radiation detectors.



## Investigation of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material in Soils (Parcel B)

During previous radiation investigations in 1991, soils in a small area within Parcel B were found to have slightly elevated radiation levels. In 1994, the Navy and the EPA collected additional soil samples for radiation analysis. The samples were analyzed by the EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory and were found to contain only background levels of natural radioisotopes. It is believed these soils were brought to the shipyard from some other location in California.

# 1940s - 1960s



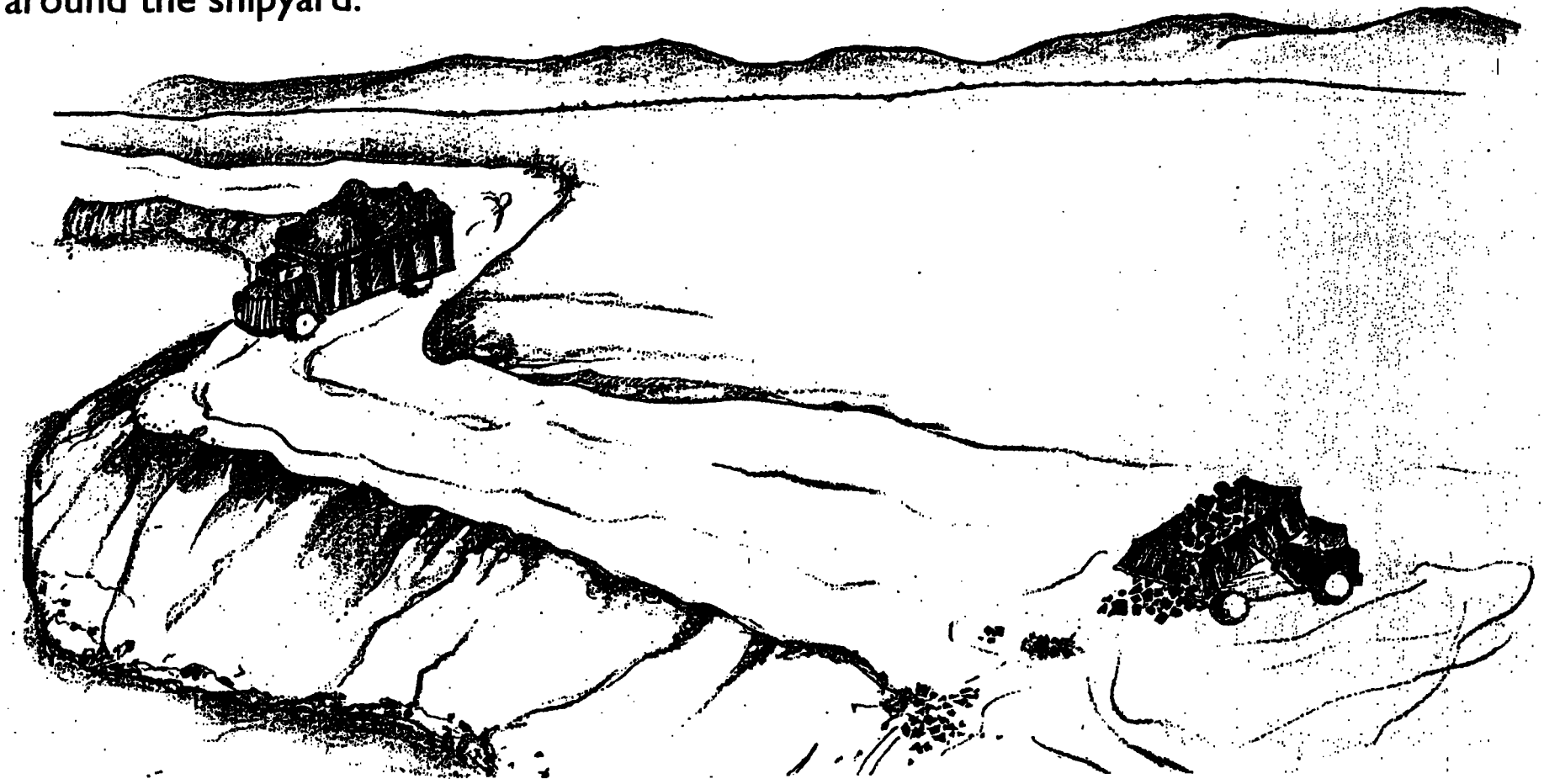
During World War II, many Navy ships in Pacific operations returned to Hunters Point for maintenance. Part of these maintenance operations included removal and replacement of defective and broken instruments that used radium dials. Radium was mixed with a special paint to make the numbers on the dials glow in the dark. These dials were similar to wrist watches that used radium to make the numbers easy to read at night.

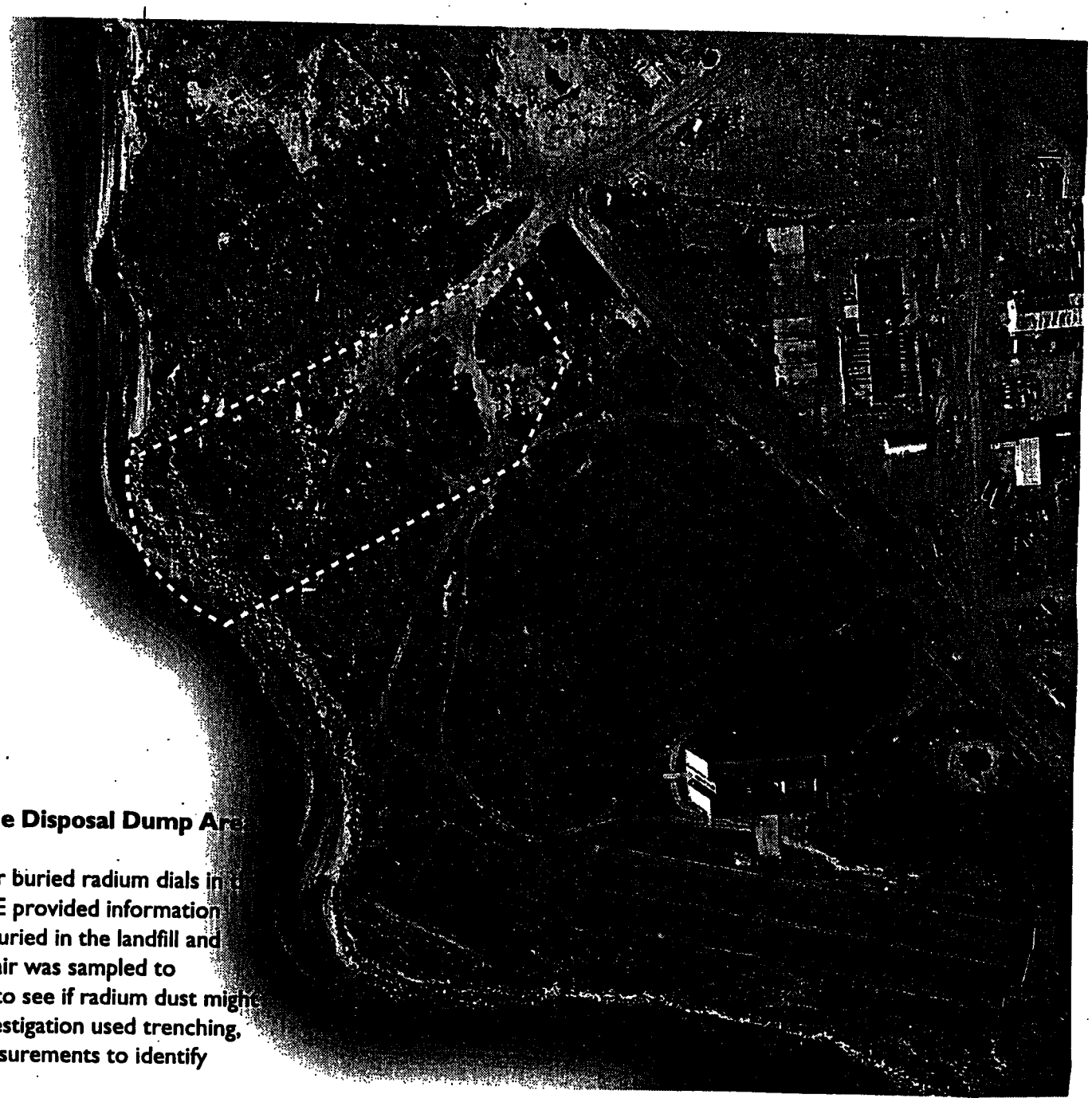
# 1940s - 1960s

Up until the late 1960s, it was common industrial practice nationwide to dispose of unserviceable radium-containing dials by shallow land burial. At the time, these devices were disposed of with trash. Recent investigations have shown that the dials were disposed of in a particular area in Parcel E called the "disposal dump area".

# 1940s - 1960s

The disposal dump area is less than one acre in size. This area is a little larger than half a football field. The Navy buried the dials in this area by covering them over with dirt, rock, and trash. Dirt was trucked in from hillsides around the base. It was used to cover trash and to increase the usable land area of the base by filling the shallow mudflats around the shipyard.

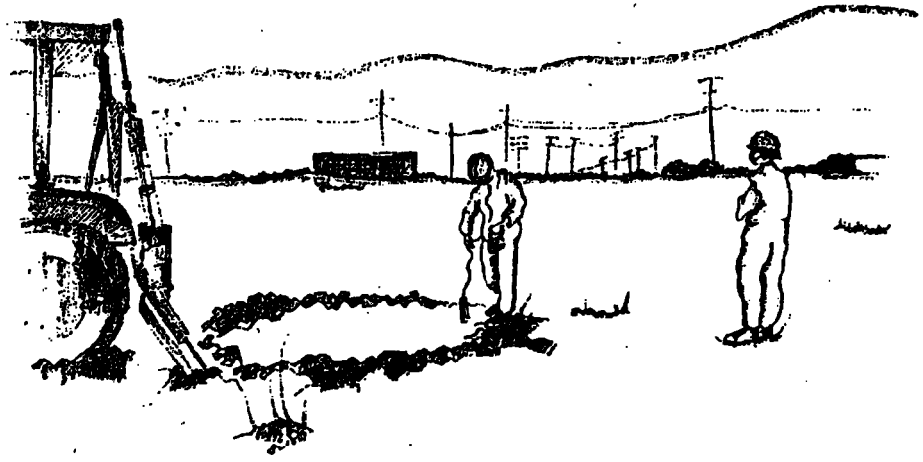


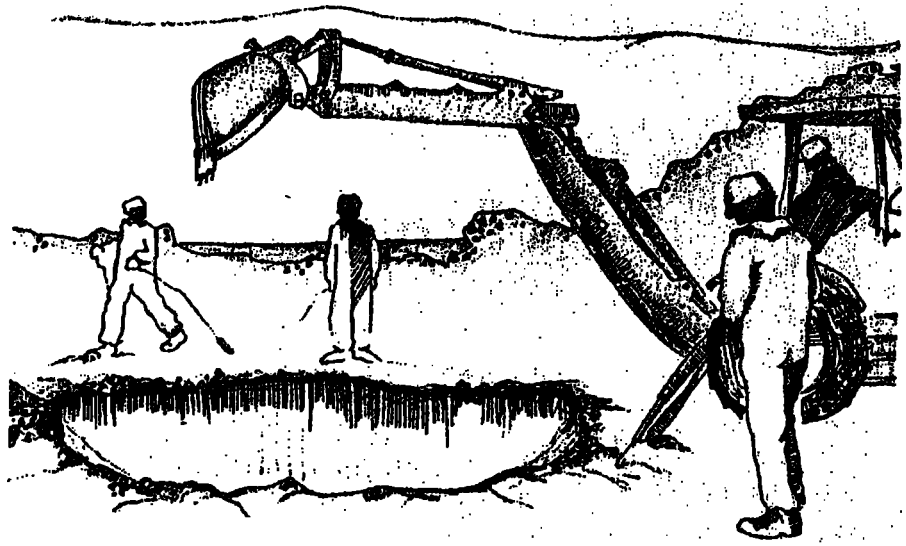


**Buried Radium Dials in the Disposal Dump Ar**

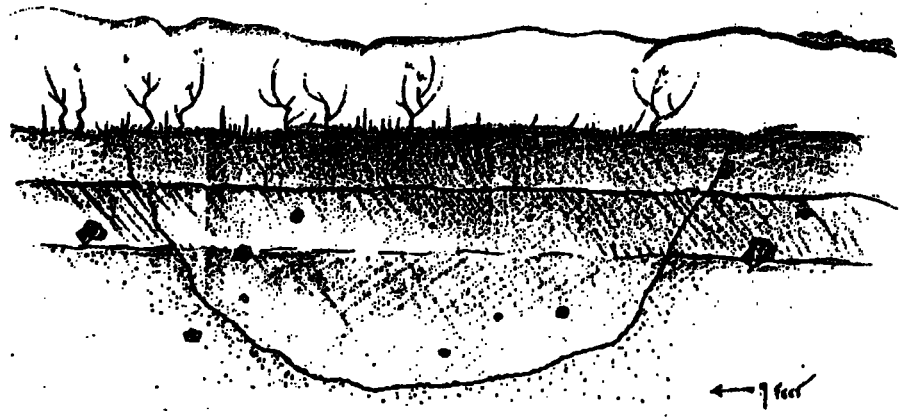
The radiation investigation for buried radium dials in disposal dump area in Parcel E provided information about how many dials were buried in the landfill and where they are located. The air was sampled to measure its radioactivity and to see if radium dust might be present in the air. The investigation used trenching, soil testing, and radiation measurements to identify where dials were buried.

# 1993: Trenching



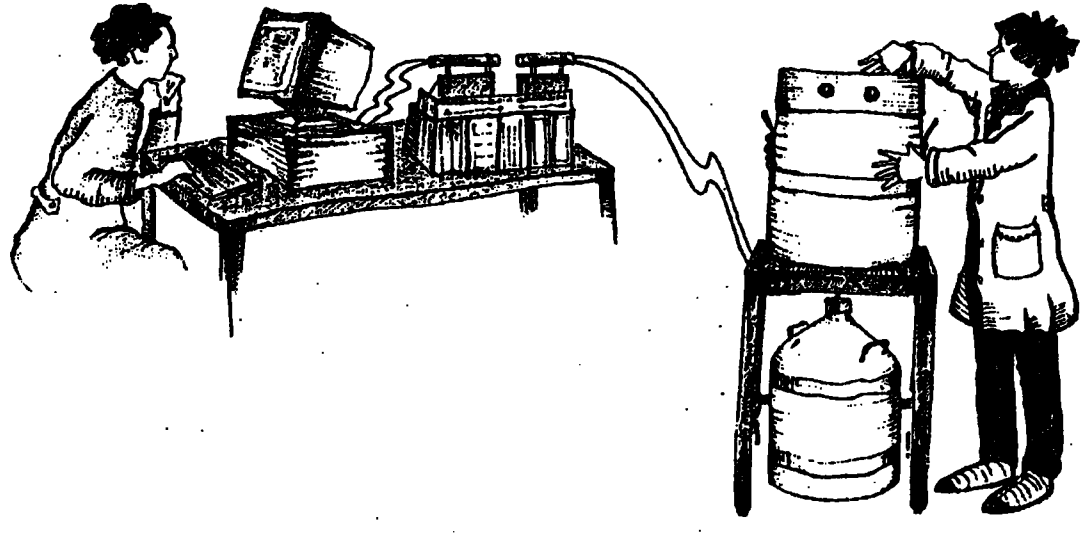


To find where the dials were buried, 45 trenches were dug to a maximum depth of 14 feet. Within those trenches, a total of 111 radium dials were found buried in the disposal dump as deep as 9 feet. This information was used to estimate how many dials might be buried in the disposal dump area and how much soil surrounded them.



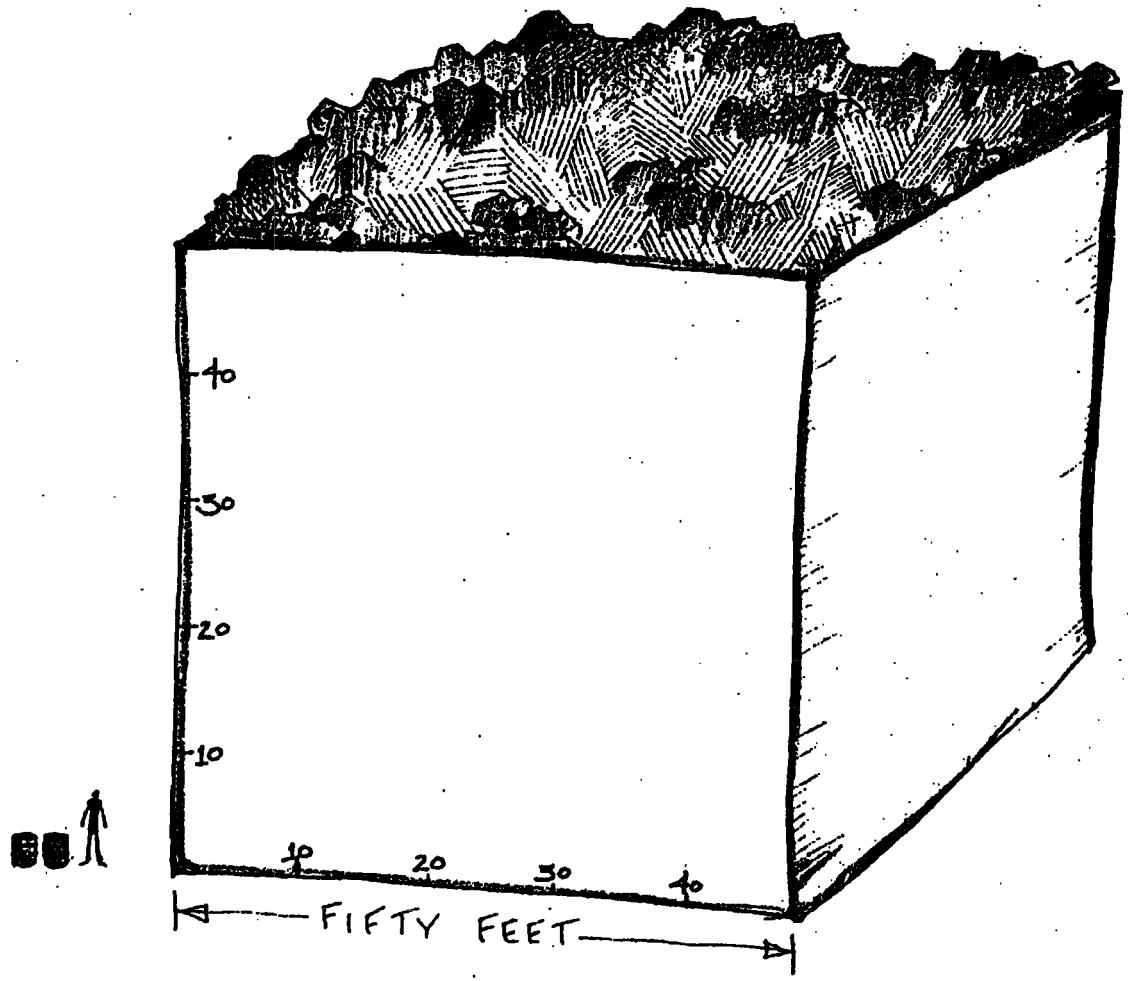
# 1993: Soil Analysis

Soil that surrounded these dials was tested for radium. Results show that radium paint on the dials stays very closely attached to them. Any radium paint that comes off a dial into the soil doesn't move more than a few inches from it.



# 1995: Report

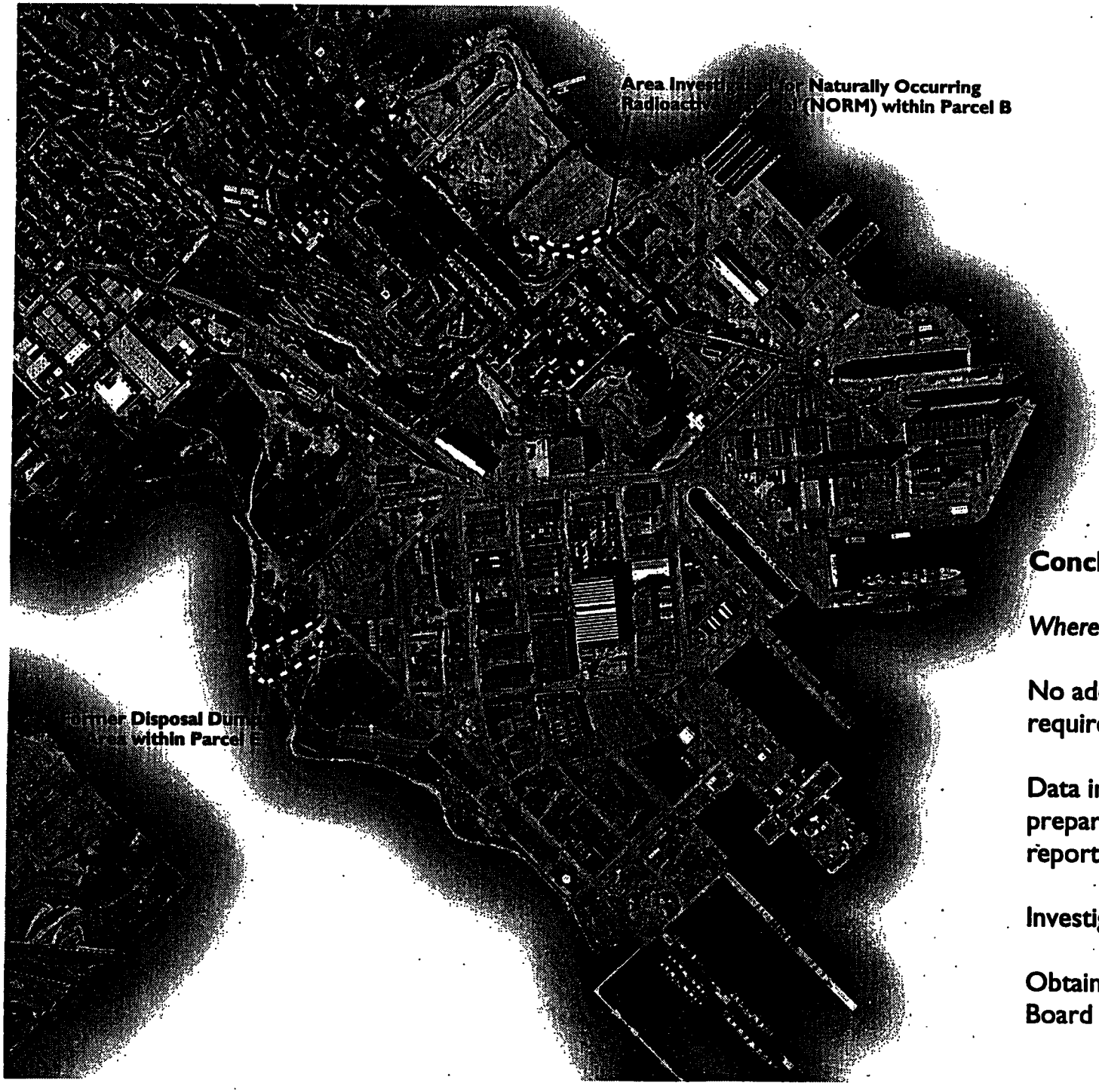
The total estimated amount of soil around the dials is about 5,500 cubic yards. This amount of soil would fill 550 dump trucks or an imaginary box 50 feet on a side. It is estimated that about 2,700 radium dials may be buried in this 5,500 cubic yards of soil. Radium dials were found randomly spread in the disposal dump area. Each dial is surrounded by about two cubic yards of soil; the same amount that would completely fill the bed of a large pickup truck.



# Radium in the Disposal Dump Area

Each buried dial has an average radioactivity of about one microcurie; around the same amount of radioactivity in two smoke detectors in the home. If 2,700 dials are buried in the disposal dump area and were placed together, they would fill about two 55 gallon drums.

The amount of radium in the disposal dump area is very small. The total amount of all the radium painted on all the dials together is less than 3 milligrams. That is less than one hundredth of the weight of a 325 milligram aspirin tablet.




## Conclusions

*Where We Go From Here*

No additional data collection required

Data in reports will be used to prepare a Remedial Investigation report

Investigate remedial options

Obtain Restoration Advisory Board member input

Citizens' Report on the

May, 1995

# Military and the Environment

Published by the Pacific Studies Center and SFSU CAREER/PRO

Volume 2, Number 3

## DEFENSE PROPOSES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RULE

The Department of Defense Environmental Cleanup office has finally made it through the bureaucratic obstacle course. In the May 24, 1995 *Federal Register*, it published a Proposed Rule for Technical Assistance for Public Participation.

The rules would implement the Underwood/ Kohl Amendment to the FY1995 Defense Authorization Act. That amendment authorizes the Department of Defense to make funds available to community members of Technical Review Committees (TRCs) and Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) to: "(1) Obtain technical assistance in interpreting scientific and engineering issues with regard to the nature of environmental hazards at an installation and the restoration activities proposed for or conducted at the installation; and (2) assist such members and affected citizens to participate more effectively in environmental restoration activities at the installation."

Getting credible, trustworthy, independent technical assistance has long been a goal of community participants in the Defense cleanup process. Now it's one step closer to reality.

The proposed rule suggests three options for providing that assistance. The Defense Department is seeking preferences for selecting one or a combination of the options, suggestions for refining the criteria for selecting service providers, and comments on the size of allotments.

The three options are, in summary:

1) Utilize the Environmental Protection Agency's existing programs, including the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program and the Technical Outreach Services to Communities (TOSC) program. The TOSC program provides services to communities through five geographically-based university consortia.
2) Competitively award grants to one or more neutral, non-profit institutions to provide technical assistance services.
3) Provide purchase orders (vouchers) of up to $25,000 each (at one time) to hire assistance providers selected by the community members of a TRC or RAB at each Department of Defense facility using guidelines provided by the Department of Defense.

Which option is most likely to provide consultants that communities can trust? Which approach will deliver services in a timely fashion? Which option would minimize the paperwork and other bureaucratic challenges? In balance, which option or combination is likely to work best?

By making comments now, RAB members and others concerned about community oversight of military environmental restoration have an opportunity to shape this critical program, before it starts.

For a copy of the complete proposed rule, consult the May 24, 1995 *Federal Register* (item 12963 or page 27460), or contact CAREER/PRO at 415/904-7751. A complete copy of the proposed rule was posted on the "`cpro.military`" Electronic Clearinghouse (see page 4) on May 25.

If you aren't already receiving the *Report* in the mail, you can request a free subscription by calling PSC (415/969-1545) or CAREER/PRO (415/904-7751), or send E-mail to `lsiegel@igc.apc.org`.

Most of articles in this edition—and much more—were posted electronically, as the information was received, on CAREER/PRO's Electronic Clearinghouse on Base Closure, Cleanup, and Conversion. The Clearinghouse appears as a conference, `cpro.military`, on the IGC system (PeaceNet, EcoNet, LaborNet, etc.) and as a news group on the Internet. For more information, contact CAREER/PRO at 415/904-7751 or send E-mail to `aimeeh@igc.apc.org`.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20301-3000

ACQUISITION AND
TECHNOLOGY

26 MAY 1995

DUSD(ES)/CL

MEMORANDUM FOR RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEMBERS

SUBJECT: Technical Assistance for Public Participation in the Defense Environmental Restoration Program--Federal Register Notice of Request for Comments

The FY1995 National Defense Authorization Act gave DoD new authority to provide technical assistance funding to citizens affected by the environmental restoration of DoD facilities. A working group comprised of representatives of the Secretary of Defense, the military departments and defense agencies has been working over the past 6 months to identify options for providing this assistance. The working group identified three options:

Option A: Use EPA's Technical Assistance Grant Mechanism
Option B: Procure One or More Technical Assistance Providers
Option C: Issue Purchase Orders to Assistance Providers.

The enclosed Federal Register Notice describes each option, and solicits comments from the public. Comments are due by July 24, 1995. Once comments are considered, and we identify a preferred option, we intend to publish in the Federal Register, an interim rule outlining how citizens may apply for technical assistance.

Since you are involved in a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), I felt you should have a copy of the notice, for information, and comment should you choose to do so. Please share this notice with others who may want to comment, especially the community co-chair of your RAB, and other citizen members.

Patricia L. Fowler
for Patricia A. Rivers
Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Environmental Cleanup)

Enclosure

cc: Community RAB Members

expense of $200,000 on research to test a product in response to requirements imposed by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). X is able to show that, even though country Y imposes certain testing requirements on pharmaceutical products, the research performed in the United States is not ac[illegible] by country Y for purposes of its own [illegible]ing requirements, and the rese[illegible]has minimal use abroad. X is further able [illegible]ow that its FSC sells goods to countries w[illegible] do not accept or do not require researc[illegible]formed in the United States for purposes [illegible]eir own licensing standards.

(ii) *Allocation.* Since X's research [illegible]nse of $200,000 is undertaken to meet th[illegible] requirements of the United States Foo[illegible]d Drug Administration, and since it is reasonable to expect that the expenditur[illegible] will not generate gross income (beyond *de minimis* amounts) outside the United State[illegible] the deduction is definitely related and thus allocable to the residual grouping.

(iii) *Apportionment.* No apportionment is necessary since the entire expense is allocated to the residual grouping, general limitation gross income from sales within the United States.

*Example 8—Research and Experimentation*—(i) *Facts.* X, a domestic corporation, is engaged in continuous research and experimentation to improve the quality of the products that it manufactures and sells, which are floodlights, flashlights, fuse boxes, and solderless connectors. X incurs and deducts $100,000 of expenditure for research and experimentation in 1997 which was performed exclusively in the United States. As a result of this research activity, X acquires patents which it uses in its own manufacturing activity. X licenses its floodlight patent to Y and Z, uncontrolled foreign corporations, for use in their own territories, countries Y and Z, respectively. Corporation Y pays X an arm's length royalty of $3,000 plus $0.20 for each floodlight sold. Sales of floodlights by Y for the taxable ye[illegible] are $135,000 (at $4.50 per unit) or 30,000 units, and the royalty is $9,000 ($3,000+$0.20×30,000). Y has sales of [illegible] products of $500,000. Z pays X an ar[illegible] length royalty of $3,000 plus $0.30[illegible]ch unit sold. Z manufactures 30,000[illegible]lights in the taxable year, and the roya[illegible]$12,000 ($3,000+$0.30×30,000). The d[illegible]alue of Z's floodlight sales is not kn[illegible]nd cannot be reasonably estimated b[illegible], in this case, the floodlights are not so[illegible]arately by Z but are instead used as [illegible]ponent in Z's manufacture of lighti[illegible]ipment for theaters. The sales [illegible]'s products, including the ligh[illegible]quipment for theaters, are $1,000,000. [illegible]Z each sell the floodlights exc[illegible]y within their respective cou[illegible]. X's sales of floodlights for the taxabl[illegible]r are $500,000 and its sales of its other p[illegible]cts, flashlights, fuse boxes, and solderle[illegible]connectors, are $400,000. X has gross inc[illegible]me of $500,000, consisting of gross income from domestic sources of $479,000, and royalty income of $9,000 and $12,000 from foreign corporations Y and Z respectively.

(ii) *Allocation.* X's research and experimental expenses are definitely related to all of the products that it produces, which are floodlights, flashlights, fuse boxes, and solderless connectors. All of these products are in the same three digit SIC Code category, Electric Lighting and Wiring Equipment (SIC Industry Group 364). Thus, X's research and experimental expenses are allocable to all items of income attributable to this product category, domestic sales income and royalty income from the foreign countries in which corporations Y and Z operate.

(iii) *Apportionment.* (A) The statutory grouping of gross income is general limitation income from sources without the United States. The residual grouping is general limitation gross income from sources within the United States. X's deduction of $100,000 for its research expenditures must be apportioned between the groupings. For apportionment on the basis of sales in accordance with paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section, X is entitled to an exclusive apportionment of 50 percent of its research [illegible]nd experimental expense to the residua[illegible]ouping, general limitation gross inco[illegible]n sources within the United Stat[illegible]e than 50 percent of the resear[illegible]vity [illegible]erformed in the United St[illegible]e re[illegible]ning 50 percent of the d[illegible]on can th[illegible] apportioned betwee[illegible]esidual an[illegible]utory groupings o[illegible]asis of sales. Sin[illegible]nd Z are unrel[illegible]censees of X, only [illegible] sales of the [illegible]ed product, flood[illegible], are incl[illegible]or purposes of appor[illegible]ent. Fl[illegible]ght sales of Z are unkno[illegible]ut a[illegible]mated at ten times royaltie[illegible]$120,000. All of X's sa[illegible] from the [illegible]duct category are includ for purpo[illegible]pportionment on the basis of sales. [illegible]atively, X may apportion its deduc[illegible]e basis of gross income, in acco[illegible] paragraph (e)(3)(iii) of this sec[illegible]The [illegible]ortionment is as follows:

*[illegible]entati[illegible]pportionment on the basis [illegible]es.*

[illegible]) Research [illegible]experimental expense to [illegible] apportioned [illegible]veen statutory and residual groupi[illegible]f gross income: $100,0[illegible]

(*ii*) Less: Excl[illegible] apportionment of research and exp[illegible]ental expense to the residual grouping [illegible]gross income ($100,0[illegible] x 50 percent): $50[illegible]

(*iii*) Research an[illegible]erimental expense [illegible] be apportioned bet[illegible] the statutory and residual groupings o[illegible]s income on the basis of sales: $50,00[illegible]

(*iv*) Apportionment [illegible]search and experimental expense [illegible] residual groupings of gross inco[illegible] ($50,000×$900,000/ ($900,000+$135,000+$12[illegible]0)): $38,961.

(*v*) Apportionment of re[illegible]h and experimental expense to t[illegible]tutory grouping, royalty income fi[illegible]ountries Y and Z ($50,000×$135,000+$[illegible]00/ ($900,000+$135,000+$120,0[illegible]$11,039.

(*vi*) Total apportioned dedu[illegible] for research and experimentation: [illegible]0,000.

(*vii*) Amount apportioned to [illegible]esidual grouping ($50,000+$38,961): $8[illegible].

(*viii*) Apportioned to the statu[illegible]grouping of sources within countries Y an[illegible]$11,039.

(*2*) *Tentative apportionment on [illegible]s income basis.*

(*i*) Apportionment of research and experimental expense to the residual grouping of gross income ($100,000×$479,000/$500,000): $95,800.

(*ii*) Apportionment of research and experimental expense to the statutory grouping of gross income ($100,000×$9,000+$12,000/$500,000): $4,200.

(*iii*) Amount apportioned to the [illegible]l grouping: $95,800.

(*iv*) Amount apportioned t[illegible]tutory grouping of general limita[illegible]ome from sources without the U[illegible]es: $4,200.

(B) Since X's app[illegible]nt on the basis of gross income [illegible]tutory grouping, $4,200, is less [illegible]percent of its apportionm[illegible]he basis of sales to the statutory [illegible]g, $11,039 it may use Optio[illegible] paragraph (e)(3)(iii)(B) of this sec[illegible] apportion $5,520 (50 percent of [illegible]to the statutory grouping.

*[illegible]amples (9)* through *(16)*—[Reserved]

* * * * *

*Example (23)*—[Reserved]

* * * * *

**Margaret Milner Richardson,**

*Commissioner of Internal Revenue.*

[FR Doc. 95–12621 Filed 5–19–95; 9:25 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–U

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Office of the Secretary

### 32 CFR Part 203

### Technical Assistance for Public Participation

**AGENCY:** Department of Defense, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security (DUSD(ES)).

**ACTION:** Notice of request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** Consistent with section 326 of The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (NDAA–95), the Department of Defense intends to publish interim rules for providing technical assistance funding to citizens affected by the environmental restoration of Department of Defense facilities. This request for comments discusses and solicits comments on several options the Department of Defense is considering for providing assistance to community members of Technical Review Committee (TRCs) and Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) to obtain technical advisors and facilitate the participation of these members and affected citizens in environmental restoration activities at their associated installations. The Department of Defense will consider these comments in formulating an Interim Final Rule.

**DATES:** Written comments must be received on or before July 24, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written comments to the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security/Cleanup, 3400 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3400.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Patricia Ferrebee or Marcia Read, telephone (703) 697–7475.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Today's request for comments has the following sections:

I. Background
II. Options for Providing Assistance
III. Requests for Comments

## I. Background

The Department of Defense is engaged in environmental investigations, removal actions, treatability studies, community relations efforts, interim remedial actions, cleanups, and operation and maintenance activities at approximately 1800 active installations, 70 closing installations, and 2200 formerly utilized defense properties in the United States under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP, 10 USC Chapter 160).

The Department of Defense has issued policy for establishing Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) at all installations. On September 9, 1993, the Department of Defense issued policy for establishing RABs at installations designated for closure or realignment under Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Acts of 1988 and 1990 where property will be available for transfer the community. On April 14, 1994, the Department of Defense issued RAB policy for non-closing installations as part of Management Guidance for Execution of the FY94/95 and Development of the FY96 Defense Environmental Restoration Program. The policy called for the establishment of RABs at Department of Defense installations where there is sufficient, sustained community interest. Criteria for determining sufficient interest are: (1) A government requests that a RAB be formed; (2) fifty local residents sign a petition requesting that a RAB be formed; or (3) an installation determines that a RAB is needed. On September 27, 1994, the Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued joint RAB guidelines on how to develop and implement a RAB. The guidelines are now in effect for all installations.

The purpose of a RAB is to bring together people who reflect the diverse interests within the local community, enabling the early and continual flow of information between the affected community, the military installation, and environmental oversight agencies. The Department of Defense has established, or is in the process of establishing, RABs to ensure that all stakeholders have a voice and can actively participate in a timely and thorough manner in the review of environmental restoration activities and projects at an intallation. RAB community members provide advice as individuals to the decision-makers on restoration issues. This forum is used for the expression and careful consideration of diverse points of view. The RAB complements other community involvement efforts, but does not replace them.

On October 5, 1994, Congress passed the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (NDAA–95, Public Law 103–337), which contained specific provisions for RABs (amending 10 USC 2705 which contains requirements for Technical Review Committees (TRCs) under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act). Section 326(a) [Section 2705(d)(2)] of the NDAA–95 requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations on the characteristics, composition, funding, and establishment of RABs. Section 326(b) of the NDAA [Section 2705(e)(2)(C)] authorizes the Department of Defense to make funds available to community members of TRCs and RABs to: (1) Obtain technical assistance in interpreting scientific and engineering issues with regard to the nature of environmental hazards at an installation and the restoration activities proposed for or conducted at the installation; and (2) assist such members and affected citizens to participate more effectively in environmental restoration activities at the installation. Section 326(b) [Section 2705(e)(3)(A) and (B)] specifies that funds for community members of TRCs and RABs at closing and non-closing installations be provided from the BRAC and Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA), respectively, and that the total amount of funds from these accounts not exceed $7,500,000. This paragraph [Section 2705(e)(2)(B) and (C)] further states that funding can be given to TRC and RAB members only if they reside in the vicinity of the installation and are not potentially responsible parties.

The Department of Defense has developed a number of options for providing technical and public participation assistance to community members of TRCs and RABs. The Department of Defense is issuing this request for comments to notify the public of its efforts, and to solicit comments on a number of promising funding options. The Department of Defense will publish an interim rule specifying available funding mechanisms after considering any comments received.

## II. Options for Providing Assistance

The Department of Defense is seeking to provide technical and public participation assistance to community members of TRCs and RABs at its facilities in the most efficient manner. Technical assistance under this program means the provision of technical advisors, facilitators, mediators, and educators. Public participation assistance means the provision of training and related expenses. Three options are being considered for providing expeditious assistance to TRCs and RABs. These options are described separately in the following sections, but are not mutually exclusive.

### *Option A: Use EPA TAG and TOSC Mechanisms*

This option for providing assistance to community members of TRCs and RABs at Department of Defense facilities involves the use of existing vehicles under EPA's Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) and Technical Outreach Services to Communities (TOSC) program. The TAG program provides funds for qualified citizens' groups affected by a site on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) to hire independent technical advisors to help interpret and comment on site-related information. Under this option, the Department of Defense and EPA would sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) authorizing EPA to provide additional assistance to community organizations subject to existing TAG regulations. EPA Regional TAG specialists would provide outreach to community members of TRCs, RABs, or other members of the community desiring technical assistance and would assist them throughout the application process and during the post-award administration phase. The Department of Defense would reimburse EPA for all awarded TAGs at Department of Defense facilities. Under this option, community members at NPL installations would obtain funds directly for technical assistance. Under this option, the TAG regulations published in the **Federal Register** on October 1, 1992, page 45311 through 45321, and recorded in 40 CFR Part 35, Subpart M, would be followed. These regulations allow for one TAG award per NPL facility but would not preclude the same community group from applying for additional technical assistance.

The TOSC is a pilot program funded by EPA to provide communities affected by hazardous waste sites with a variety of technical support services. The TOSC

program complements EPA's TAG program by serving as a mechanism for providing technical assistance to communities near non-NPL hazardous waste sites. The TOSC program provides services to communities through five geographically-based Hazardous Substance Research Centers (HSRCs) created in 1986. Each HSRC is a consortium of universities which supports two EPA Regions (i.e. Regions 1&2, 3&4, 5&6, 7&8, 9&10). Each HSRC provides independent technical resources and services that are flexible and tailored to the identified needs of a community. HSRC researchers and professionals are available to conduct technical and educational programs in a community, assist in the review of technical documents, provide comments on proposed actions, and answer questions. Under this option, the Department of Defense and EPA would sign an MOU that makes the TOSC program available to community members of TRCs, RABs, and other community groups through EPA Superfund Regional Community Relations Staff. EPA Regional Community Relations Staff would provide outreach near a Department of Defense facility to community members desiring TOSC support, would review proposals for assistance from community members, and would work with them throughout the approval and post-approval process. The Department of Defense would reimburse EPA for TOSC service rendered. Under this option, community members of TRCs and RABs at non-NPL installations would obtain technical advisors and related services from designated HSRCs.

*Option B: Procure One or More Technical Assistance Providers*

This option would involve the competitive procurement of one or more independent technical assistance providers to provide technical and public participation assistance to community members of TRCs and RABs at Department of Defense facilities. This assistance would be above the administrative support to TRCs and RABs already provided by the installations. One or more technical assistance providers would provide this assistance and would carry out many of the administrative and financial management requirements associated with a technical and public participation assistance program. An announcement, a procurement for technical assistance providers, would be made via the **Federal Register** in conjunction with the publication of the Interim Final Rule mentioned in Section I. Actual awards to one or more qualified technical assistance providers would be made via grants or cooperative agreements based on the results of an independent selection process. Recent experience with a similar grants process in the Department of Defense suggests that this option will involve a five or six month procurement process beginning with a formal announcement of a competition in the **Federal Register** and ending with awards to technical assistance providers.

At a later date, the Department of Defense plans a **Federal Register** announcement requesting expressions of interest to serve as a technical assistance provider. As indicated in that announcement, the technical assistance provider would provide technical assistance and public participation assistance to community members of TRCs and RABs. The provider would be responsible for receiving, evaluating, and making recommendations on applications from RABs for support and for providing the applications to the appropriate DoD approving official based on DoD established criteria. Once the approving official has selected the applications, the technical assistance provider would assume full responsibility for ensuring that the technical services and public participation support provided are delivered in a timely and effective manner to community members of TRCs and RABs, and that all funds are managed and dispersed in full compliance with appropriate Department of Defense regulations. The technical assistance provider would be responsible for supporting TRC and RAB requests nationwide or within a particular geographic area. Minimum qualifications for a technical assistance provider are:

(1) Perceived as neutral and credible.

(2) Either have or be able to obtain an interdisciplinary staff with demonstrated expertise in hazardous substance remediation, investigation, management and/or research.

(3) Management capability, for both financial and scientific management, and a demonstrated skill in planning and scheduling projects of comparable magnitude to that discussed in this Announcement.

(4) Ability to provide facilitation and mediation services.

(5) Knowledge and experience in environmental restoration activities preferably at federal facilities.

(6) A demonstrated ability to disseminate results of hazardous substance information through an interdisciplinary program to locally affected and concerned citizens.

(7) The ability to perform the required tasks either nationally or within a defined geographic area.

(8) Not-for-profit.

Under this option, community members of TRCs and RABs would be responsible for making requests to the community co-chair or designated members of the TRC or RAB responsible for applying to the designated technical assistance provider for assistance and for preparing facility specific statements describing the type and level of support requested. The technical assistance provider would be responsible for allocating available resources among these competing requests using general guidelines and established criteria provided by Department of Defense.

*Option C: Issue Purchase Orders to Assistance Providers*

This option would involve the issuance of purchase orders to technical and public participation assistance providers up to the allowable government purchase limit per purchase order (now at $25,000). If multiple purchase orders were needed to assist community members of a particular TRC or RAB, the combined sum of these purchase orders could not exceed a specified allotment. Qualified assistance providers would be selected by the community members of a TRC or RAB at each Department of Defense facility using guidelines provided by the Department of Defense. Under this option, community members of the TRC or RAB would provide a description of the services it is requesting to a Department of Defense contracting office, along with a cost estimate, and would identify the assistance provider and the provider's statement of qualifications. A minimum set of organizational qualifications for receiving a purchase order would be specified under this option by the Department of Defense. These qualifications would be promulgated as part of an Interim Final Rule.

Under all options described in the preceding sections, the local installations will continue to be responsible for providing administrative support in accordance with joint EPA and Department of Defense Restoration Advisory Board Implementation Guidelines issued September 27, 1994.

**III. Requests for Comments**

Today the Department of Defense solicits comments on the options for providing technical and public participation assistance to community members of RABs or TRCs. Each of the options described in Section II of this notice have strengths and weaknesses.

Option A is the most timely option with the advantage of using existing EPA mechanisms to provide support, but also has the attached limitations of the TAG and TOSC programs as to the type of support which could be provided. Option B would procure independent technical assistance providers for the program and would relieve community members of TRCs and RABs of much of the administrative burden associated with managing government grants; however, it requires the time needed for a competitive procurement and does not provide the funds directly to community members of TRCs and RABs. Option C allows greater control and flexibility by community members, but imposes greater administrative burdens on community members of TRCs and RABs and on the contracting office issuing the purchase order. The Department of Defense is interested in determining the opinions of affected citizens and groups on these options. This would include preferences for particular options over others. It would also include comments on the individual options and the components of those options as described in Section II. There also exists the possibility of combining one or more of the Section II options. The Department of Defense solicits any comments or suggestions regarding option combinations. The Department of Defense also solicits comments on specific aspects of each option as well as on additional options desired to provide for technical and public participation assistance.

Within the options are specific items for which the Department of Defense solicits comments. These include the qualifications given for the independent technical assistance providers described in Option B. Comments on either the list of qualifications provided or on additional qualifications which should be added are encouraged. Both Options A and B have provisions for the division of the country into geographic areas with different service providers for each area. Do those commenting have preferences regarding nationwide versus regionalized coverage by service providers for these options? All options will be subject to an allotment cap. Do those commenting have suggestions as to the size of such a cap or the criteria which should be use to establish a cap? The Department of Defense has developed a list of public participation services it believes should be provided under Options B and C in addition to hiring technical advisors, facilitators, mediators and educators. These services are: translation and interpretation: training: transportation to meetings; and payment of approved travel. Comments on these or other services to be included under Options B and C are encouraged.

Dated: May 18, 1995.

L.M. Bynum,

*Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.*

[FR Doc. 95–12628 Filed 5–23–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5000–04–M

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**Coast Guard**

**33 CFR Part 165**

**[CGD13–90–028]**

**RIN 2115–AE06**

**Regulated Navigation Area: Puget Sound and Strait of Juan de Fuca, WA; Grays Harbor, WA; Columbia River & Willamette River OR; Yaquina Bay, OR; Umpqua River, OR; Coos Bay, OR**

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of termination.

**SUMMARY:** This rulemaking project was initiated to adopt regulations requiring an emergency tow-wire on tank barges while transiting certain port areas of the Pacific Northwest. The project is no longer necessary because the Coast Guard issued separate regulations on December 22, 1993, which required an emergency tow wire or tow line on all offshore oil barges. The Coast Guard is therefore terminating further rulemaking under docket number CGD13–90–028.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** LCDR J. Bigley or LTJG L. Kammerer, Thirteenth Coast Guard District, Port Safety and Security Branch, (206) 220–7210.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On May 22, 1990, the Coast Guard published a "Request for comments; notice of hearing" at 55 FR 21044 seeking public comment on navigation safety initiatives for port areas in the Pacific Northwest. These six safety initiatives involved the use of tug escorts, emergency towing plans, speed criteria, additional pilot personnel, emergency tow-wire requirements for tank barges, and requirements for extended pilotage. A public hearing was held on June 22, 1990, in Seattle, Washington, to hear comments on the six initiatives and alternative courses of action. The comments pertaining to emergency tow-wire requirements for tank barges were addressed and incorporated in a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) published on October 24, 1991 at 56 FR 55104.

The rule proposed by the October 24, 1991, NPRM would have required all tank barges to carry an emergency tow-wire while transiting certain port areas of the Pacific Northwest. This rule was proposed in response to the growing concerns of the citizens of Washington and Oregon that regulatory actions were necessary to prevent the discharge of oil or other hazardous substances during transportation. The proposed rule was intended to enhance navigation safety, thereby reducing the risk of pollution and environmental damage from collisions and groundings.

Subsequent to publication of the October 24, 1991 NPRM, the Coast Guard issued regulations requiring that all offshore oil barges carry an emergency towwire or tow line (December 22, 1993, 58 FR 67988). These separate regulations became effective January 21, 1994, and are codified at 33 CFR 155.230. Because these separate regulations adequately addressed the same issue addressed by the proposed rule, the proposed rule has become unnecessary, and the Coast Guard is terminating further rulemaking under docket number CGD13–90–028.

Dated: May 16, 1995.

**John A. Pierson,**

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District, Acting.*

[Doc. 95–12735 Filed 5–23–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–14–M

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

**40 CFR Part 52**

**[KY–83–6927; FRL–51848–8]**

**Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans State: Kentucky Approval of Revisions to State Implementation Plan (SIP)**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is proposing to approve a revision to the state implementation plan (SIP) submitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky through the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet (Cabinet). This revision will incorporate into the SIP an operating permit issued to the Calgon Carbon Corporation located in the Kentucky portion of the Ashland/Huntington ozone ($O_3$) nonattainment area. This permit will reduce the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by requiring reasonably available control technology

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM**
**FY 1994 AWARDEES**

**REGION 9**

**For additional information on any of the following grants..contact Lori Lewis..Environmental Justice Coordinator..(415) 744-1561.**

**HAWAII**

**University of Hawaii..School of Law** **$9.868**
**Honolulu..Hawaii**

Kupa'a Mahope o ka Aina: Workbook for Environmental Justice for Native Hawaiians:
The goals of this project are to develop a workbook to provide information on the state and federal law-making procedures which have direct environmental impacts on Hawaii's environment;and to encourage involvement by native Hawaiians. This informational workbook will be distributed at neighborhood workshops to be held on all of Hawaii's islands in the archipelago.

**CALIFORNIA**

**Golden Gate University..School of Law** **$4.500**
**San Francisco..California**

Environmental Law and Justice Clinic: The Community Legal Education Project:
The project will employ students and faculty at the University's environmental law clinic to create a guidebook called "Citizens Guide to Enforcing Environmental Laws in California". The guidebook will educate communities on how to play an active role in implementing state and federal environmental laws. Local law students will show community groups how to use the guidebook. It will be relevant to low-income and communities of color in San Francisco, Alameda, and Contra Costa counties.

**Concerned Citizens of South Central Los Angeles** **$10.000**
**Los Angeles..California**

Lead Poisoning Public Awareness Campaign
This project will produce Public Service Announcements (PSA's) to increase public awareness of lead poisoning in low income and communities of color. The PSAs will be produced in Spanish and English and will target African-Americans, Latinos and organizations/people who provide childcare. The PSAs will include information about lead abatement, and lead poisoning in the home and workplace.

**CALIFORNIA-con.**

**California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation (CRLA)** **$5.000**
**Sacramento..California**

Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment
The grant will support CRLA's continuing work in farmworker education. They currently produce a newsletter "Race, Poverty, and the Environment. In addition they support a legal assisting network, an organizing group, and a worker's safety group. These groups target low-income and people of color and provide technical and legal assistance, information on health and safety, and education on environmental hazards.

**Environmental Health Coalition** **$10.000**
**San Diego..California**

Latino Environmental Education Empowerment Project: Por La Vida Environmental Justice Workshops
The Environmental Health Coalition will work with Por La Vida, a community group, to host workshops that will inform the Latino communities in San Diego about environmental problems, risk reduction, health hazards, and pollution prevention in their neighborhoods.. The project will train "consejeras" (Latina women in the community who will act as peer counselors and as networking educators).

**The Ethnic Coalition of Southern California** **$6.000**
**Los Angeles..California**

Community Empowerment for Environmental Justice, targeting people of color in Greater Los Angeles and surrounding area
The project will hold four community forums inviting local public officials, business people , and residents to discuss environmental problems and environmental justice in the Los Angeles area. Low income and people of color will be involved in the organizing and development of the forums and of future environmental justice projects.

**Asian Immigrant Women Advocate** **$5.000**
**Oakland..California**

Environmental Health and Safety Project of Asian immigrant women electronics assemblers
The grant will help continue their Environmental Health and Safety Project of Asian Immigrant Women Electronics Assemblers. The project's ongoing environmental education program includes newsletters, workshops, and training for these workers. The project will provide environmental health information in several languages and will also include tips on protection from hazardous materials in the workplace.

**********

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY GRANTS
FY95 AWARDEES

REGION 9

For additional information on any of the following grants-contact Lori Lewis..Environmental Justice Coordinator..(415) 744-1561

ARIZONA

Arizona Department of Health Services $18,585
Center for Minority Health, Phoenix, AZ

The objective of the project is to motivate the general public of migrant and seasonal farmworkers in Southeastern Arizona to be more conscious of pesticide-provoked illnesses by presenting the "Espectaculo Publico". The "Espectaculo Publico" is a public event that utilizes a "Novella" (Spanish translated, low-literacy story book with pictures) that tells how a family learns to protect themselves from pesticide-related illnesses. The "Novella" will be presented in a play, performed by a local community theatre group, and available in book form.

Dine Citizens Against Ruining Our Environment $20,000
(Dine CARE), Winslow, AZ

Dine CARE, an all-Navajo community-based environmental organization, will initiate a recycling and clean-up program for the Dilkon, Teesto and Seba Dalkai communities. The project will present informational workshops, establish a recycling drop-off center, and teach about risk reduction and pollution prevention.

Don't Waste Arizona (Dine Alliance) $ 20,000
Phoenix, AZ

The Dine' Alliance, a Navajo grassroots organization, will work with residents located near the Black Mesa Coal Mine to identify environmental concerns. The Alliance will conduct an Environmental Health Needs Assessment Survey and develop an outreach and training program.

El Pueblo Clinic, TCE Program $20,000
Tucson, AZ

The "Promotora" program will train and organize volunteers to go into the community adjacent to the Tucson International Airport Superfund site. These volunteers will conduct a door to door campaign, seeking to increase the predominantly low income Latino community's knowledge of TCE exposure and health issues and the health services available at the EL Pueblo Clinic. (The El Pueblo Clinic's TCE program was established in 1994 and focuses on providing primary and specific TCE exposure-related health care

CALIFORNIA

African American Development Association, Inc. $20,000
Oakland, CA

The purpose of this project is to educate the Elmhurst residents (apredominantly African American and Latino community in Oakland) about environmental justice, lead exposure and lead hazard reduction in the home. AADAI will provide workshops, hazard maintenance equipment and supplies on a check-out basis and home monitor and reevaluation logs to the residents.

Asian Pacific Environmental Network (APEN) $20,000
Oakland, CA

APEN will work with other community groups to coordinate a collaborative between African American and Laotian communities in Richmond, CA. The groups will evaluate existing outreach and education efforts relevant to contaminated fish (actual fishing and fish consumption habits), share appropriate information within the communities and determine improvements in providing effective outreach and education in these communities.

California Institute for Rural Studies $20,000
Davis, CA

CIRS will work with other agencies and organizations to develop and implement a training program to certify "promotores" as trainers of farmworkers in pesticide safety. The promotores will work with their neighbors and compadres/comadres to recognize health hazards from agricultural chemicals and poor sanitation in their own communities.

Metropolitan Area Advisory Committee $20,000
National City, CA

The Toxic Free Barrio Logan Campaign is a combined effort of the Metropolitan Area Advisory Committee, the Environmental Health Coalition and the Mercado Apartments Tenants Association. The project will focus its efforts on the Mercado Apartments which houses @600 low income residents, predominantly Latino. Basic environmental information education and resources will be provided to the residents. Ongoing education efforts will be developed and presented by the residents. Specific activities include presenting a watershed protection workshop, establishing a Toxics Watch hotline and a environmental resource library.

Ontario Montclair School District $20,000
Ontario, CA

The purpose of this project is to teach students, families and the surrounding school communities about toxic pollutants and the need for water conservation, through improved communication and

coordination. The school district has a high percentage of minority students and over 39 languages are spoken. The programs activities include classroom instruction, visits to the Chino Basin Water Conservation District's Environmental Center and formation of a parent action group.

Pesticide Watch $20,000
San Francisco, CA

The Community Coalition to End Pesticide Drift is a coalition of community groups who are struggling to protect their health and environment form dangerous pesticide which drift from adjacent agricultural fields. This project will improve local organizing efforts in existing coalition member communities and target other rural, low income and communities of color that are most likely to experience pesticide drift. The project will fund regional meetings, statewide retreats, participation on a statewide agricultural urban interface taskforce, establishment of a informational hotline and public service announcements.

Ramona Gardens Resident Advisory Council $11,851
Los Angeles, CA

Project Restore Ramona will familiarize residents of a East Los Angeles low income public housing on issues which harm their immediate environment. The project will initiate an oil recycling program, clean up affected areas and restore those areas with sod and trees. Tenants will be leading and participating in the activities and materials will be written in English and Spanish.

Sierra Club $20,000
Los Angeles, CA

The Sierra Club will work with other local environmental justice organizations to produce and distribute an educational video and pamphlets which will teach severely affected low-income and communities of color about the dangers of lead exposure in the home and how to reduce their exposure. The video will be specific to the Los Angeles area.

HAWAII

Puna Malama Pono $20,000
Pahoa, HI

This air toxics project will help train local volunteers in the Puna District, a rural and predominantly low-income community with a high proportion of Native Hawaiian residents, to monitor the air emissions from a local geothermal plant. It will use a portable recording monitor to collect data on the emissions of hydrogen sulfide. The community will be working with air toxics experts to both provide the training and maintain the monitor.

to residents who might have been exposed to TCE from the Superfund Site.)

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community $8,860
Scottsdale, AZ

The project will develop a community environmental awareness demonstration project that is intended to build advocacy and focus on environmental responsibility. The demonstration project will include a environmental priorities survey of the community and several workshops designed to raise awareness and provide a forum to exchange information. The environmental issues will include hazardous waste transportation, lead, radon, indoor air quality, water quality, and pollution prevention.

Tufts University $19,702
School of Medicine
Boston, MA

The purpose of this project is to collect and disseminate oral histories and visual images of Navajo uranium miners. The project will capture, through audio recordings and visual images, the experiences of Navajo uranium miners who were exposed to hazardous levels of radiation from the 1940's through the 1970's.

ARIZONA - BORDER SPECIFIC

Living is For Everyone (LIFE) $20,000
Nogales, AZ

LIFE will work with other community groups to address the environmental health issues in the Nogales area (predominantly low income Latino communities). The project will provide environmental health workshops, a quarterly bilingual newsletter, informational hotline, monthly lupus screening clinics, and provide outreach and case management services. LIFE will work with individual community members to encourage their leadership skills and will encourage them to share their information with friends and neighbors.

NACO Border Commerce $20,000
Naco, AZ

This Border Sanitation project will develop 1) a strategy for collecting and treating wastewater to minimize the environmental risk, 2) a model agreement between Naco, AZ and the Sonoran government for collection and treatment of wastewater and 3) a public awareness program.

EPA HUNTERS POINT NAVAL SHIPYARD SUPERFUND SITE

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY • REGION IX • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, California June 1995

# Workshops to Explain the Application Process for the Bayview Hunters Point Superfund Technical Assistance Grant and the Environmental Justice Grant

## OPEN INVITATION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is hosting two workshops to inform local residents of two grant opportunities now available to the Bayview Hunters Point community. At the workshops, EPA will explain the application process for each of the grants, answer questions, and if needed, assist individuals in completing the application.

The workshops will be held:

**Monday, June 26, 1995**
*5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.*
Earl P. Mills Community Center,
100 Whitney Young Circle, San Francisco

and

**Saturday, July 15, 1995**
*10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.*
Bayview Opera House, Inc.
4705 Third Street, San Francisco

## Specifics About the Technical Assistance Grant and the Environmental Justice Grant

Under EPA's Superfund Program, Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) of up to $50,000 are made available to communities near Superfund sites. Because the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard is a Superfund site, residents in the Bayview Hunters Point community are eligible to apply for a TAG. This TAG may only be issued to one group and is to be used to assist Bayview Hunters Point residents in their effort to learn more about the technical aspects of the environmental investigation and, thus, participate in the decision-making process at the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard.

In addition to the TAG, EPA is also offering a separate $50,000 Environmental Justice (EJ) Grant to residents of the Bayview Hunters Point community. The purpose of the EJ Grant is to provide Bayview residents with an additional opportunity to address environmental issues affecting the Bayview community.

The EJ Grant may be used to develop a new activity or to improve the quality of existing activities related to environmental justice and cleanup of the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard. The maximum grant award will be for the full $50,000. However, the grant may be split among several different organizations or projects if several eligible projects are proposed.

## Who to Call for More Information

If you would like to receive an application before the workshops, for the Technical Assistance Grant and/or the Environmental Justice Grant, please call:

**Dorothy Wilson,**
**EPA Office of Community Relations at 415/744-2179 or toll-free at 1/800-231-3075.**

**Don't forget to mark your calendar. We look forward to seeing you at one or both of the workshops.**

## COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS • MARK YOUR CALENDAR

Upcoming EPA Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) and Environmental Justice (EJ) Grant Workshops will be held:

June 26 and July 15, 1995
in the Bayview Hunters Point Community

For more details about the workshops, please see the front page.

## WORKSHOP COORDINATION

A special thanks to representatives from the Shoreview Tenant Association and other members of the Bayview Hunters Point Community for assisting us in this outreach effort.

The TAG and EJ grant activities are being conducted in support of the Navy's Community Relations Program. For more information about this program, please call Roger Gee, the Base Realignment and Closure Community Relations Officer at (415) 244-3043.

*Again, thank you, Bayview Hunters Point residents, for all of your help!*

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
75 Hawthorne Street (H-1-1)
San Francisco, CA 94105
Attn: Dorothy Wilson

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***INSIDE:***
***EPA hosts community workshops to explain Superfund grants available to the Bayview Hunters Point community***

*Printed on Recycled Paper*

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
EPA 540-K-93-001
PB93-963301
September 1993

EPA

# Superfund Technical Assistance Grants

Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
Hazardous Site Control Division (5203G)

Quick Reference Fact Sheet
Publication 9230.1-05/FSA

## WHAT IS THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM?

**Background of the Program:** In 1980, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)—otherwise known as "Superfund"—established a trust fund for the cleanup of hazardous waste sites in the United States. CERCLA was modified and extended when Congress passed the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for administering the Superfund Program.

An important aspect of the Superfund program is citizen involvement at the local level in decision-making that relates to site-specific cleanup actions. For this reason, community outreach activities are underway at each of the approximately 1,200 sites that are presently on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is EPA's published list of the most serious hazardous waste sites nationwide that have been identified as potential threats to the environment.

Recognizing the importance of community involvement and the need for citizens living near NPL sites to be well-informed, Congress included provisions in SARA to establish a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program, intended to promote public involvement in decisions on site-specific cleanup strategies under Superfund.

Decisions concerning cleanup activities at NPL sites should be based on a range of technical considerations. These might include:

- Studies of site conditions.
- The nature of the wastes involved.
- The technologies available for performing the necessary cleanup actions.

The TAG Program provides funds for qualified citizens' groups affected by a Superfund site to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on site-related information, and thus participate in cleanup decisions.

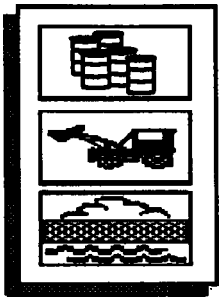
*Since the first TAG was awarded in 1988, more than $6 million has been awarded directly to grassroots groups.*

**Basic Provisions of the TAG Program:**

- Grants of up to $50,000 are available to community groups for the purpose of hiring a technical advisor to interpret site-related technical information. Additional funding may be available for unusually large or complex sites.

- The group is required to contribute matching funds, whether in cash or donated services or supplies, equal to 20 percent of the total project costs.
- The group must state what it intends to do with TAG funds.
- Only one TAG is available for each NPL site.

## USES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS



Citizen groups may use grant funds to hire technical advisors to help them understand existing information about the site or information developed during the Superfund cleanup process.

You can use TAG funds to pay a technical advisor to:

- Review site-related documents, whether produced by EPA or others.
- Meet with the TAG group to explain technical information.
- Provide assistance in communicating the group's site-related concerns.
- Interpret technical information for the community.
- Participate in site visits, when possible, to gain a better understanding of cleanup activities.
- Travel to meetings and hearings related to the situation at the site.

You also can use TAG funds to hire someone to administer the grant (see "Managing Your Grant," page 4).

You **cannot** use TAG funds to develop new information (for example, to conduct additional sampling) or to support legal actions in any way, including the preparation of testimony or the hiring of expert witnesses.

## WHO MAY APPLY FOR A GRANT?

Eligible groups are made up of people whose health, economic well-being, or enjoyment of the environment are potentially threatened.

Any group applying for a TAG must be nonprofit and incorporated (formed a legal corporation) or working toward incorporation under applicable state laws. Applications are encouraged from:

- Groups that have a genuine interest in learning more about the technical aspects of a nearby Superfund site.
- Groups committed to sharing site information with the entire affected community.

For example, such groups could be:

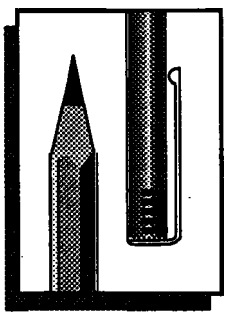
- Community groups formed to address site-related issues.
- Existing citizens' associations.

- Environmental or health advocacy groups that have been active at the site.
- Coalitions of such groups formed to deal with community concerns about the Superfund site and its impact on the surrounding area.

Groups that are **not** eligible for grant funds are:

- Potentially responsible parties—individuals, municipalities, or companies (such as facility owners or operators, or transporters or generators of hazardous waste) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site.
- Academic institutions.
- Political subdivisions.
- Groups, such as counties or cities, established or supported by government.

## HOW TO APPLY FOR A GRANT



**Requirements and Evaluation Criteria:** When applying for a TAG, your group must provide information to EPA (or to your state, if it is administering the TAG Program) to determine if your group meets specific administrative and management requirements. As part of the standard application, your group also must include a description of its history, goals, and plans for the technical assistance funds.

In general, your group must demonstrate that it is aware of the time commitment, resources, and dedication needed to successfully manage a TAG. Factors particularly important in evaluating an application include:

- Your ability to manage the grant in compliance with EPA rules.
- The degree to which the members' health, economic well-being, and enjoyment of the environment are potentially threatened by a hazardous waste site.
- Your plans for the TAG funds and the technical advisor's services.
- Your commitment and ability to share the information provided by the technical advisor with others in the community.
- The degree to which your group represents individuals in the community.

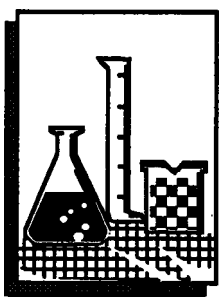
**The Application Process:** EPA may award only one TAG per Superfund site. To make sure that all eligible groups have an equal opportunity to compete for a single TAG , EPA has an application process that includes the following steps:

- Send EPA a letter stating your desire to apply and naming the site(s) involved. If work at the site is underway or scheduled to begin, EPA will send you the *Superfund TAG Handbook: Applying for a Grant* and the *Superfund TAG Handbook: The Application Forms with Instructions* and inform others in the community that a group is interested in applying for a TAG.
- Other interested groups then have 30 days to contact the original applicant to form a coalition and submit one application.

- If groups are unable to form a coalition, EPA will accept separate applications from all groups for an additional 30-day period.
- EPA then may award a grant to the group that best meets the evaluation criteria.

At unusually large or complex sites, more than $50,000 in funding may be necessary to enable citizens to participate effectively in decisions related to site activities. In such cases, TAG recipients may request additional funding.

## CHOOSING A TECHNICAL ADVISOR

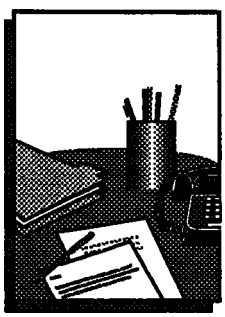


When choosing a technical advisor after the TAG is awarded, you should consider the kind of technical advice your group needs most and whether a prospective advisor has the variety of skills necessary to provide all of the advice needed. A technical advisor must have:

- Knowledge of hazardous or toxic waste issues and experience working on hazardous or toxic waste problems.
- Academic training in relevant scientific and technical fields.
- The ability to translate technical information into terms understandable to lay persons.
- Experience in making technical presentations and working with community groups.
- Good communication skills.

You may use your TAG funds to hire more than one technical advisor if your group wants a combination of skills at a particular site. For example, a group may be unable to find a single advisor experienced in both hydrology and epidemiology, two of the skills most needed at its site. Another approach would be to hire a consulting firm that has experience in all the needed areas. The *Superfund TAG Handbook: Procurement—Using TAG Funds* details the process of hiring a technical advisor and identifies related issues that citizens' groups may wish to consider.

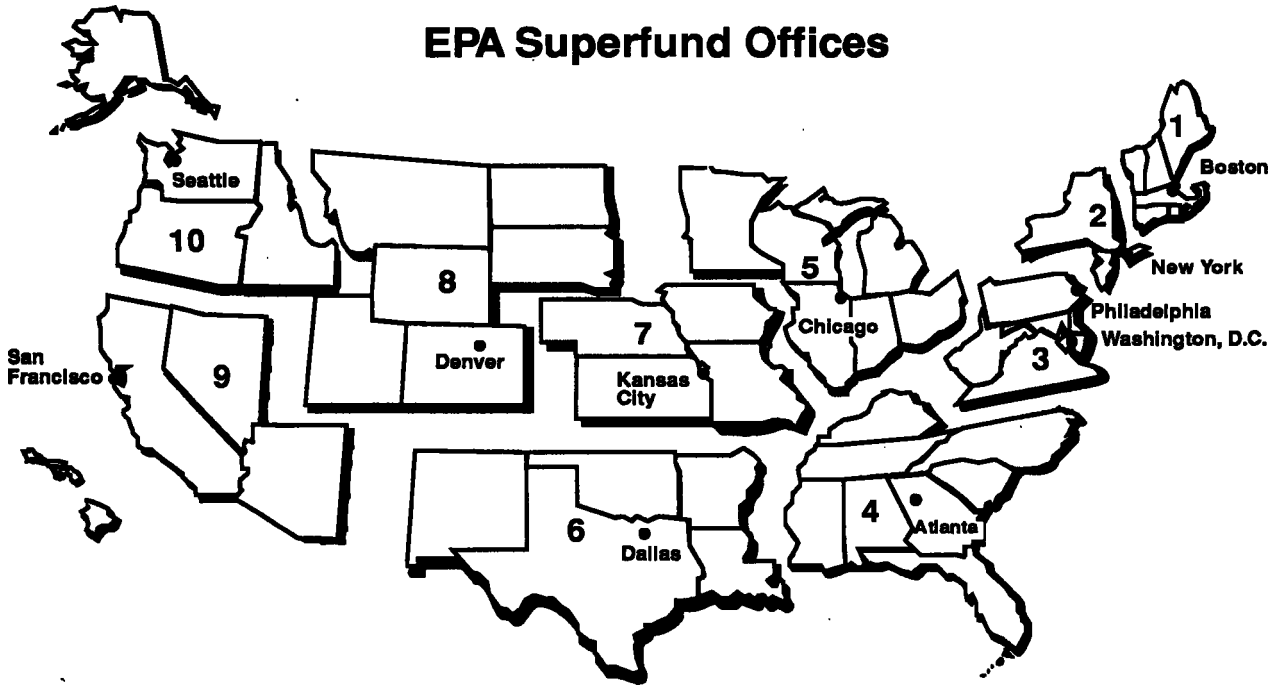
## MANAGING YOUR GRANT



You must routinely keep track of how you spend TAG funds. In general, you must:

- Establish an accounting system and keep appropriate records.
- Submit reimbursement forms to EPA for the money to pay the technical advisor (each form must show that the group met the required 20 percent contribution).
- Prepare and submit quarterly progress reports to EPA.

TAG funds may be used to hire someone with the appropriate skills to administer the grant. However, to ensure that TAG funds are used primarily for the interpretation and communication of site-related technical data, these costs may not exceed 20 percent of the total TAG project costs.




United States
Environmental Protection
Agency (5203G)
Washington, DC 20460

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Your EPA Regional Office is ready to answer any questions that you may have. For further information, please contact your EPA Regional Office. Copies of the four booklets that together make up the *Superfund Technical Assistance Grant Handbook* are available free of charge by contacting the EPA Regional Office for your state (see map on back cover). The volume entitled *Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Handbook: The Application Forms with Instructions* contains sample forms and instructions to assist you in preparing a TAG application.

### EPA Superfund Offices

**EPA Headquarters**
Office of Emergency & Remedial Response (5203G)
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
(703) 603-8840

**EPA Region 1 (HPC-CAN7)**
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 223-5534
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

**EPA Region 2 (2-EPD)**
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278
(212) 264-7054
New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

**EPA Region 3 (3-EA-21)**
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 597-9817
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia

**EPA Region 4 (4WD-SSRB)**
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 347-2234
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

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77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3507
1-800-621-8431
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

**EPA Region 6 (6H-MC)**
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 655-6617
Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

**EPA Region 7 (PBAF)**
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7003
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

**EPA Region 8 (8 HWM-SM)**
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 293-1870
Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

**EPA Region 9 (H-1-1)**
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 744-2175
Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa

**EPA Region 10 (HW-117)**
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1090
Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska

**Superfund/RCRA Hotline**
**(800) 424-9346**
**or (703) 920-9810 in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area (for information on programs)**

**National Response Center**
**(800) 424-8802 (to report releases of oil and hazardous substances)**

# MINUTES OF THE
# HUNTERS POINT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (rab
# SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO
## Wednesday, August 23, 1995

**MEMBERS PRESENT:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Community Co Chairman, Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard CAC | Al Williams |
| Navy Co-Chairman, Engineering Field Activities West | Michael McClelland |
| CAL EPA-DTSC, Region 2, Berkeley, BCT member | Cyrus Shabahari |
| U.S. EPA, Federal Facilities Cleanup Office, BCT Member | Claire Trombadore |
| San Francisco Department of Public Health, Bureau of Toxics | Amy Brownell |
| Businesses of Hunters Point Shipyard | Scott Madison |
| ARC Ecology | Christine Shirley |
| African American Truckers | Charlie Walker |

**MEMBERS ABSENT:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bayview Homeowner's and Residential CDC | Nicolas Agbabiaka |
| Community Member, Individual | Carolyn Bailey |
| South East Economic Group, Inc. (SEED) | Sy-Allen Browning |
| Bay Area Base ransition Coordinator | CDR Al Elkins |
| Bay Area Air Quality Management District | Catherine Fortney |
| Young Community Developers | Silk Gaudain |
| U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services | James Haas |
| Community Member, Individual | Michael Harris |
| Regional Water Quality Control Board | Richard Hiett |
| Northern California Fleet Energy Independence Project | Karen Huggins |
| Community Member, Individual | Wedrell James |
| Law Offices of Leslie R. Katz | Leslie Katz |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Region 9 | Denise Klimas |
| California Dept. Fish and Game, CERCLA/NRDA Unit | Michael Martin |
| Community Member, Individual | Ilean McCoy |
| Community Member, Individual | Willie Bell McDowell |
| New Bayview Committee | Samuel A. Murray |
| U.S. Department of Interior | Corville Nohava |
| San Francisco Redevelopment Authority | Byron Rhett |
| Bay Conservation & Development Corporation (BCDC) | Jennifer Ruffolo |
| Community Member, Individual | Jeffrey Shaw |
| Bayview Hunters Point Enterprise Center | David Umble |
| Community Member, Individual | Julia Viera |
| Southeast Campus Advisory Board | Caroline Washington |
| UJAMAA Westbrook Hunters Point "A" East Residence Council | Gwenda White |

# HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
# RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING MINUTES
**Southeast Community Center**
**1800 Oakdale Avenue, San Francisco**

**Wednesday, August 23, 1995**

On August 23, 1995, at 10:00 a.m., the Hunters Point Annex (HPA) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) met in the community room of the Southeast Community Center in San Francisco, California. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the remedial investigation and feasibility study for Parcel A.

These minutes summarize the items discussed during the RAB meeting; they are not a verbatim transcript. A list of the participants, a copy of the meeting agenda, and the RAB presentation, "Parcel A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study", are attached.

## I. WELCOMING REMARKS/GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Michael McClelland, the Navy's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator (BEC) and Navy Co-Chair, called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. He welcomed all those attending the RAB meeting and called the roll of the RAB members. He announced that Christine Shirley has replaced RAB member Donald Myers as the ARC Ecology representative.

Mr. McClelland asked RAB members to provide any comments to the minutes for the June RAB meeting. Mr. Cyrus Shabahari noted that the meeting minutes should reflect the fact that he did attend the June RAB meeting. Mr. McClelland noted that the meeting time should reflect 9:45 a.m. Hearing no objections, the minutes were approved as amended by unanimous consent.

Mr. McClelland opened the floor to announcements. Mr. Al Williams announced that there will be an meeting of the RAB's community members. The community members will be notified when the meeting is scheduled.

Mr. Williams stated that he had been approached by Mr. Doug Kern who has facilitated meetings of the Presidio RAB. Mr. Kern volunteered his services to the Hunters Point Annex (HPA) RAB. Mr. Williams noted that he would like Mr. Kern to meet with the HPA community members. Mr. Williams introduced Mr. Kern to the RAB and asked Mr. Kern to briefly introduce himself to the RAB.

## II. UPDATE ON THE MASTER LEASE NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. McClelland introduced Mr. Domenic Zigant, U.S. Navy to brief the RAB on the master lease negotiations. Mr. Zigant explained that Mr. Byron Rhett who was listed on the agenda is not available to attend the RAB meeting, and that he would conduct the briefing. Mr. Zigant informed the RAB that there are approximately 40 existing leases, including Astoria Metals Corporation and the Aboriginal Blackmen's Union. He noted that the money received from the leases go directly to Washington, D.C., to the Department of the Treasury. Mr. Zigant stated that the Navy would like the money to go to the city, and that the Navy would like to see the city of San Francisco become the master lessee. He

explained that there are two legal stumbling blocks that affect the master lease negotiations: retrocession of jurisdiction and the need to change the San Francisco municipal code to accommodate the terms of the master lease. The Navy would like the city of San Francisco (San Francisco) to provide essential services, such as fire and police protection. San Francisco officials are reluctant to agree to this term due to the increased cost of providing these services. Mr. Zigant stated that San Francisco officials met with U.S. Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) and San Francisco subsequently agreed to provide for the protection and maintenance of HPA.

A discussion followed Mr. Zigant's presentation. Ms. Amy Brownell asked Mr. Zigant what is the schedule for the transfer of land. Mr. Zigant replied that he felt the Navy will be able to finalize the master lease by mid-1996 after the environmental baseline survey (EBS) and findings of suitability to lease (FOSL) are completed. Mr. Williams asked when the environmental impact survey (EIS) will be completed. Mr. Zigant stated that the EIS is due to be completed by July 1996.

Mr. Williams asked what is the consideration for the transfer of land. Mr. Zigant noted that the consideration noted in the original memorandum of understanding (MOU) was $1.00 a parcel. However, this consideration was not regarded as adequate, and the Navy is in the process of renegotiating the consideration. Mr. Zigant noted that the original MOU is no longer operable.

Mr. Charlie Walker mentioned that there is a rumor in the Bayview community that the Navy is negotiating to sell HPA to private investors, rather than to San Francisco. Mr. Zigant stated that the Navy is not negotiating to sell the land to any other entity other than San Francisco. However, if San Francisco refuses to buy HPA, then the Navy is required to sell the land to the highest bidder.

Mr. Williams asked if the San Francisco Redevelopment Authority agreed to lease certain parcels, would the Navy agree to such an arrangement? Mr. Zigant stated that an EBS and FOSL must first be conducted.

Mr. Zigant noted that all current HPA tenants have been sent a letter from the Navy notifying them that they will continue as tenants, but on a month to month basis. He also stated that San Francisco sent the Navy a letter asking the Navy not to enter into new leases. Mr. Zigant stressed that the Navy is trying to get out of the "business of running the shipyard."

Mr. Walker asked Mr. Zigant whether it is possible for the Secretary of Defense to attend one of the HPA RAB meetings to discuss the concerns of the HPA RAB members. Mr. Zigant stated he would look into the matter.

## III. PRESENTATION ON PARCEL A REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT

Mr. McClelland explained that a public meeting was held on August 22, 1995 regarding Parcel A. He stated that a request was made at that meeting to repeat the presentation at the HPA RAB meeting.

Mr. Walker made a motion to table the presentation. Hearing no second, Mr. McClelland recognized Mr. Bill Radzevich, Navy and Mr. Scott Weber, PRC. Mr. Radzevich briefed the RAB on the remedial investigation conducted at Parcel A. He explained that the remedial investigation report was issued on June 30, 1995 and that comments were due on the report by July 30, 1995. The final report is scheduled

to be issued on August 30, 1995.

Mr. Radzevich stated that the remedial investigations conducted at Parcel A concluded that the soils left in place and the groundwater do not pose a significant hazard or risk to human health or to the environment. Mr. Radzevich introduced Mr. Weber who continued the presentation. A request was made to include the presentation with the meeting minutes. Attachment C is a copy of the presentation.

Ms. Christine Shirley, ARC Ecology, asked Mr. Weber how the sites were selected. Mr. Weber responded that these sites were selected during the preliminary assessment phase. Ms. Shirley expressed concern that the report is complete, and that all potentially contaminated sites were studied. Mr. Jim Sickles, PRC, explained that the studies conducted included a review of historical data, in addition to the visual site inspections conducted during the preliminary assessment phase. Ms. Shirley stated that she is uncomfortable with the phrase "not pose a significant threat to human health or to the environment."

## VI. CONCLUSION AND ACTION ITEMS

- The Navy will investigate inviting the Secretary of Defense to an HPA RAB meeting.
- The Navy will include the Parcel A presentation notes in the meeting minutes.
- Ms. Claire Trombadore, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, will provide the next meeting of the HPA RAB with the meeting minutes from the Base Closure Team.

Mr. McClelland adjourned the meeting at 11:17 a.m. The next RAB meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 27 from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. at the Southeast Community Center, 1800 Oakdale Avenue, San Francisco.

Michael McClelland
Navy Co-chair
Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board

August 16, 1995

Dear Fellow RAB Members,

Enclosed is a copy of the tentative agenda for the next RAB meeting on Wednesday 23rd of August. Because the Community Center was unavailable for the July meeting, those presentations have been rescheduled to this month's meeting. We will have a presentation on the Parcel A Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study report, which you have received for review, and a discussion of the status of the negotiations on the master lease of Hunters Point Annex to the city of San Francisco.

You should have received a copy of the Proposed Plan for Parcel A and the announcement of the public meeting on the plan. The public meeting is scheduled for Tuesday the 22nd of August at the South East Community Center from 6:00pm to 8:30pm.

I hope you are able to attend the public meeting on the Proposed Plan for Parcel A and the RAB meeting.

Sincerely,

Mike

Michael McClelland

# AGENDA
# HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
# RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

DATE: August 23, 1995

LOCATION: Southeast Community Center
Community Room
1800 Oakdale Avenue
San Francisco

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9:30 | 1. | Call to Order Co-chairs |
| 9:30 | 2. | Roll Call |
| 9:35 | 3. | Approval of Minutes for June 28, 1995 Meeting |
| 9:45 | 4. | Announcements by Co-chairs |
| 10:00 | 5. | Update on Master Lease Negotiations Between the Navy and the City by Domenic Zigant, U.S. Navy and Byron Rhett, City of San Francisco |
| 10:15 | 6. | Presentation on Parcel A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report by Mr. Bill Radzevich, U.S. Navy, and Mr. Scott Weber of PRC |
| 10:45 | 7. | Public Input, Questions, and Discussion with the RAB |
| 11:00 | 8. | Recommendations for Agenda Items for September 27, 1995 RAB meeting |
| 11:05 | 9. | Adjournment |

# HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
# RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING MINUTES
**Southeast Community Center**
**1800 Oakdale Avenue, San Francisco**

**Wednesday, September 27, 1995**

On September 27, 1995, at 9:50 a.m., the Hunters Point Annex (HPA) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) met in the community room of the Southeast Community Center in San Francisco, California. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss RAB goals.

These minutes summarize the items discussed during the RAB meeting; they are not a verbatim transcript. A list of the attendees, a copy of the meeting agenda, and a list of the RAB goals discussed, are attached.

## I. WELCOMING REMARKS/GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Michael McClelland, the Navy's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator (BEC) and Navy Co-Chair, called the meeting to order at 9:50 a.m. He welcomed all those attending the RAB meeting and called the roll of the RAB members. Attachment A is a list of RAB members present at the meeting and Attachment B is the meeting agenda.

### A. San Francisco Department of Public Health HPA Inspections

Mr. McClelland opened the floor to announcements. Ms. Amy Brownell stated that she would like to make an announcement on behalf of the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SF DPH). She announced that the SF DPH has begun an environmental compliance inspection program at HPA shipyard. Ms. Brownell stated that there are two purposes to the inspection program: to educate tenants at HPA shipyard about the use, storage, and disposal of toxic materials, and to ensure compliance with local laws. She noted that the inspection consists of a visual inspection and a review of the records on site pertaining to the use, storage, and disposal of toxic materials. She further stated that the inspectors charge $75.00 an hour to the tenant for the inspection.

### B. United States Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Justice Grants

Ms. Claire Trombadore announced that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) selected two recipients for its environmental justice grant. She stated that $28,000 was awarded to the Environmental Law Clinic for the Southeast Alliance for Environmental Justice (SAEJ) to conduct an assessment of the hazards in the community at 25 sites and to develop an inventory database. Ms. Trombadore announced that EPA also awarded $22,000 to the Shoreview Tenants Association to provide a public outreach program.

Mr. Scott Madison asked Ms. Trombadore to clarify the purpose of the grant. Ms. Trombadore explained that the environmental justice grant covers environmental justice issues as those issues affect the shipyard and the surrounding area. She noted that this grant is separate from EPA's technical assistance grant program.

Mr. Al Williams raised a concern that SAEJ was formed for the purpose of opposing the building of a co-generation power plant in the Bayview community. He asked Ms. Trombadore how EPA will ensure that these federal funds would not be used to further other political goals such as opposing the building of the co-generation plant. Ms. Trombadore explained that EPA has strict criteria that are applied to those awarded grants.

Mr. Sy-Allen Browning asked Ms. Trombadore how EPA advertised the availability of the environmental justice grant. Ms. Trombadore stated that approximately 1,300 flyers were mailed to those on EPA's mailing list. Ms. Trombadore introduced Ms. Dorothy Wilson, community relations specialist for EPA. Ms. Wilson stated that EPA sent two flyers to the RAB, hosted two workshops in the community, and published two public notices in the local newspapers.

**C. Community Member Committee Report**

Mr. Williams reported the Community Member Committee (CMC) met on September 14, 1995, at Mr. Charlie Walker's office to discuss the RAB. Five community members attended the meeting. Those present discussed key issues and concerns of the RAB and, procedurally, how the meetings have been run.

Mr. Williams noted that the CMC identified four priorities for the RAB. First, he stressed that employment for the Bayview/Hunters Point community is the top concern for the community members. Second, the CMC identified the actual environmental restoration work conducted at the HPA shipyard as a strong priority for the RAB. Third, Mr. Williams stated the community members would like to see the technical information presented to the RAB in everyday language. Fourth, the CMC would like to identify a process to recruit new community members.

Mr. Williams noted that the CMC ~~decided that the members would prefer to have~~ concurred that could a facilitator assist with the RAB meetings. He announced that the CMC had ~~selected~~ Mr. Doug Kern ~~to~~ facilitate the RAB meetings. concurred that could

**II. OPEN DISCUSSION OF RAB GOALS**

Mr. Williams introduced Mr. Kern and noted that Mr. Kern had volunteered his time as a professional facilitator to assist the RAB. Mr. Kern explained that his role as a facilitator is to be neutral, ~~like a judge in court.~~ He stated that he will try to involve every RAB member in the RAB process. He noted that he also will try to see that Navy, federal agency, and community goals are met at the RAB meetings.

Mr. Kern described the facilitation process to the RAB. He stressed that he has one ground rule for the RAB: everyone on the RAB must agree that only one person may talk to the RAB at a time. Mr. Kern stated that by allowing one individual to address the RAB, everyone is demonstrating mutual respect. However, he noted that he, as the facilitator is the only one permitted to break his ground rule. All RAB members present agreed to Mr. Kern's ground rule.

Mr. Kern mentioned that he will review the RAB's by-laws. He noted that the facilitator's role is not to oversee the contractual developments between the Navy and the community. Instead, Mr. Kern stated that when there is a difference of opinion between RAB members, he will be glad to act as a mediator and discuss those issues with the appropriate individuals.

Mr. Williams asked how the facilitation process actually works. Mr. Kern explained that once the RAB agrees to certain goals, then the RAB agendas will be based on those goals.

Mr. Kern asked the RAB members to discuss their goals, which he wrote on flip charts in the front of the room. Attachment C is a list of the goals discussed at the meeting.

## VI. CONCLUSION AND ACTION ITEMS

The RAB will review and prioritze its goals at the next meeting.

Mr. McClelland adjourned the meeting at 11:17 a.m. The next RAB meeting will be held on Thursday, October 26 from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. at the Southeast Community Center, 1800 Oakdale Avenue, San Francisco.

**ATTACHMENT A**

**LIST OF ATTENDEES**

**HUNTERS POINT ANNEX**

**RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING**

**HUNTERS POINT ANNEX**
**RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)**
**Southeast Community Center**
**1800 Oakdale Avenue, San Francisco**
**Wednesday, September 27, 1995**

**ATTENDEES**

**MEMBERS PRESENT:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bayview Homeowner's and Residential CDC | Nicolas Agbabiaka |
| San Francisco Department of Public Health, Bureau of Toxics | Amy Brownell |
| South East Economic Group, Inc. (SEED) | Sy-Allen Browning |
| ARC Ecology | Karen Hack for Christine Shirley |
| Businesses of Hunters Point Shipyard | Scott Madison |
| Navy Co-Chairman, Engineering Field Activities West | Michael McClelland |
| CAL EPA-DTSC, Region 2, Berkeley, BCT member | Cyrus Shabahari |
| U.S. Department of Interior | Kenneth Shaw |
| U.S. EPA, Federal Facilities Cleanup Office, BCT Member | Claire Trombadore |
| Community Co Chairman, Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard CAC | Al Williams |

**MEMBERS ABSENT:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Community Member, Individual | Carolyn Bailey |
| Bay Area Base ransition Coordinator | CDR Al Elkins |
| Bay Area Air Quality Management District | Catherine Fortney |
| Young Community Developers | Silk Gaudain |
| U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services | James Haas |
| Community Member, Individual | Michael Harris |
| Regional Water Quality Control Board | Richard Hiett |
| Northern California Fleet Energy Independence Project | Karen Huggins |
| Community Member, Individual | Wedrell James |
| Law Offices of Leslie R. Katz | Leslie Katz |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Region 9 | Denise Klimas |
| California Dept. Fish and Game, CERCLA/NRDA Unit | Michael Martin |
| Community Member, Individual | Ilean McCoy |
| Community Member, Individual | Willie Bell McDowell |
| New Bayview Committee | Samuel A. Murray |
| U.S. Department of Interior | Corville Nohava |
| San Francisco Redevelopment Authority | Byron Rhett |
| Bay Conservation & Development Corporation (BCDC) | Jennifer Ruffolo |
| Community Member, Individual | Jeffrey Shaw |
| Bayview Hunters Point Enterprise Center | David Umble |
| Community Member, Individual | Julia Viera |
| African American Truckers | Charlie Walker |
| Southeast Campus Advisory Board | Caroline Washington |
| UJAMAA Westbrook Hunters Point "A" East Residence Council | Gwenda White |

**RAB FACILITATOR:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kern Mediation | Doug Kern |

**OTHER NAVY ATTENDEES:**

| | |
|---|---|
| COMNAV Base | Cindi Flemming |
| EFA West | Richard Powell |

**OTHER MEETING ATTENDEES:**

| | |
|---|---|
| PRC Environmental Management, Inc. | Ryan Brooks |
| San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners | Paul Hazell |
| Bayview Resident | Ken Lawson |
| PRC Environmental Management, Inc. | Tatiana Roodkowsky |
| PRC Environmental Management, Inc. | Jim Sickles |
| African American Truckers | Harold Taylor |
| The Point | David Terzian |
| BDI | Michael Williams |
| U.S. EPA | Dorothy Wilson |
| South Bayshore CDC | Clemon E. Youngblood |

**ATTACHMENT B**

**HUNTERS POINT ANNEX**

**RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD**

**SEPTEMBER 27, 1995**

**MEETING AGENDA**

# AGENDA
# HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
# RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

DATE: September 27, 1995

LOCATION: Southeast Community Center
Community Room
1800 Oakdale Avenue
San Francisco

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9:30 | 1. | Call or Order by Co-chairs |
| 9:30 | 2. | Announcements by Co-chairs |
| 9:45 | 3. | Approval of Minutes for August 23, 1995, Meeting |
| 9:55 | 4. | Open discussion of RAB Goals |
| 10:35 | 7. | Action Items Summary |
| 10:45 | 8. | Recommendations for Agenda Items for October 26, 1995, RAB Meeting |
| 10:55 | 9. | Adjournment |

**ATTACHMENT C**

**HUNTERS POINT ANNEX**

**RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD GOALS**

## HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
## RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD PRELIMINARY GOALS

**[These are the verbatim RAB goals recorded by Mr. Doug Kern.]**

- Information dissemination
  - update mailing list
  - other ideas
- Mechanism with "Teeth"
- Procedures for guidelines what Navy will and will not do for contracting
- Leasing procedures
- Contracting/leasing brought up, moved to appropriate forum, if there is a forum
- Resolution of technical cleanup issues
- How to get the information across
- What are the decisions coming up? Give enough time to respond
- Orientation - Background preparation for community RAB members
- Food for evening meeting, Thursday evening, October 26, 5:30 to 7:30, Southeast Community Center
- Decision makers need to be at the meetings. People that understand the topic being discussed.
- Forum for discussing environmental restoration and for giving advice to BCT and Navy
- Day-to-day timeframes
- Put technical presentations in contact of important community issues. How does contamination relate to reuse?

ATTACHMENT D

HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

AUGUST 23, 1995

# AGENDA
# HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
# RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

DATE: September 27, 1995

LOCATION: Southeast Community Center
Community Room
1800 Oakdale Avenue
San Francisco

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9:30 | 1. | Call to Order Co-chairs |
| 9:30 | 2. | Announcements by Co-chairs |
| 9:45 | 3. | Approval of Minutes for August 23, 1995 Meeting |
| 9:55 | 4. | Open Discussion of RAB Goals |
| 10:35 | 7. | Action Items Summary |
| 10:45 | 8. | Recommendations for Agenda Items for October 26, 1995 RAB meeting |
| 10:55 | 9. | Adjournment |

Michael McClelland
Navy Co-chairman
Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board

September 21, 1995

Dear Fellow RAB Members,

Enclosed is the tentative agenda for our next RAB meeting on September 27th. You will very much want to attend because the focus will be on refining RAB goals through an open discussion.

As you know, the RAB has worked to make its efforts more productive and speed the day when the community reaches its goal of receiving shipyard property. I sincerely urge that you attend.

Sincerely,

Mike

Michael McClelland